The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,229 40/86 **R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4-5, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

Sanctions: Pretoria's Call to Arms

Doug Mills/Reuters-UPI

Representative Mickey Leland, Democrat of Texas, left, with Randall Robinson of the black lobbying group TransAfrica after the U.S. Senate overrode the veto of sanctions.

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Although the sanctions imposed by the United States will have far-reaching effects on South Africa's economy and that of the region, they will be far from crippling and, initially at least, will stimulate business activity, South African business leaders and economic analysts said Friday.

President Reagan pledged to carry out sanctions against South Africa. Page 6.

A rallying cry reminiscent of the Voortrekker pioneers' call to form a *laager*, or circle of wagons, went through the business community and political establishment as leaders called on South Africans to stand together in a spirit of self-reliance and resourcefulness.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstuut, a conservative Afrikaner industrialists' and businessmen's association, appealed to South Africans to "combat the adverse effects of the sanctions through hard work, innovative thought with respect to exports, and active process of import replacement," as well as "support for a 'buy-South Africa' campaign."

Echoing that theme, Foreign Minister R F. Botha, who on Wednesday night telephoned members of the U.S. Senate in a 11th-hour attempt to swing votes away from sanctions, said that the measures should be seen as an incentive because the alternative was "surrender."

Business leaders asserted that circumventing the sanctions would divert South Africa's time and energy away from promoting reform in the country's social system and ultimately work to the detriment of the blacks whom the measures were intended to support.

Conrad Strauss, managing director of Standard Bank Investment Corp., noted that the business community had been in the forefront of promoting racial reforms.

"It must be understood," he said, "that sanctions will become costly and will operate to the long-term detriment of the economic, social and political development of South Africa and southern Africa."

But other economic analysts sought to play down the sanctions' impact in real terms, saying that new markets for exports could be substituted and that imports that are lost could be found elsewhere.

Pat Corbin, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said that less than half of South Africa's exports to the United States and no more than 5 percent of its worldwide exports would be affected by the U.S. sanctions.

"With a really dramatic program, we should be able to make good the export losses, but action is now urgent," Mr. Corbin said.

"It seems ludicrous," he added, "that the Americans are forcing us to devote such time and effort to fighting sanctions when they really

See SOUTH AFRICA, Page 2

The Associated Press

Swede Says Submarine Violations Continue

General Bengt Gustafsson, 53, Sweden's new military commander-in-chief, pledged in an interview published Friday in the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet to present photographs later this month that prove continued submarine violations of Swedish waters. He declined to give details. Sweden has twice accused the Soviet Union of intentionally violating its waters. The general was welcomed with gifts on his first day at his post, including this "Submarine Hunt" board game.

Senate Approves Spending

Omnibus Bill Includes New Aid for Manila

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved on Friday a record $558-billion omnibus spending bill that outlines the budget plan for the federal government for fiscal 1987.

The bill, approved 82-13, includes an additional $200 million in aid for the Philippines, added as an amendment at the last moment Friday, and funds for a wide-ranging anti-drug program.

The spending bill must be reconciled with the bill approved by the House when the two chambers meet in the coming week. The final measure must be approved by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan has threatened to veto the final bill if it contains certain elements approved by the House in its version, including less money for the military than Mr. Reagan wanted and a number of arms control policy restrictions.

The Senate, House and White House have until Wednesday to achieve a spending plan, or government agencies will be without authority to spend their fiscal 1987 allowances.

Government agencies are now operating under a stopgap spending bill Congress approved to carry through the first eight days of the new fiscal year, which began Wednesday. A second stopgap measure could be approved if agreement is elusive.

The spending package is the largest ever because it includes spending normally included in 13 separate appropriations bills. Congress has failed to approve any of those measures this year.

The Senate's omnibus measure is a few billion dollars less than the $562 billion measure passed by the House.

The spending bill is needed to finance virtually every sector of the federal government, from the military and agriculture to transportation and social programs, through Sept. 30, 1987.

The 99th Congress had been scheduled to adjourn Friday. Leaders indicated Thursday the session would last at least until the end of next week.

The Senate's amendment to provide $200 million in new economic aid to the new government of President Corazon C. Aquino in the Philippines would give Mr. Reagan discretion to take funds from various programs in the 1987 foreign aid account.

Mr. Reagan could reduce aid to other countries if he chooses to pay for the additional Philippine aid.

Gorbachev Called Uncertain of U.S. Arms Stance; Reagan Hopeful on Talks

Splits in Washington Confused Moscow, U.S. Aide Says

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev seems to be uncertain about present U.S. positions on arms control, according to a senior administration official. The official said the Soviet leader had sought the upcoming meeting in Iceland with President Ronald Reagan to hear his thinking about arms issues firsthand.

The official said Thursday that one reason for Mr. Gorbachev's confusion, which was conveyed in a letter Sept. 26, was the differences being voiced within the U.S. government.

"I think he is wondering what exactly is Ronald Reagan's judgment or opinion on these questions, because he is hearing many voices," the official said.

The United States, in keeping with the Soviet request, will send a relatively small delegation to Iceland for face-to-face talks on Oct. 11 and 12. Washington has also proposed a news blackout there, the official said.

Mr. Reagan, speaking at a White House briefing, said that he wanted the talks to be informal, adding that in earlier talks with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva, "there was a certain frankness that I have never felt" in other Soviet officials.

At the briefing, the senior official did not elaborate on the internal divisions within the administration that could have led to Mr. Gorbachev's concern. But splits between the State Department and civilian officials in the Defense Department have been reported.

On medium-range arms, for example, officials are divided over how long an interim agreement with a low limit on warheads should last.

Officials also differ over the need to deploy the Pershing-2 ballistic missile in West Germany.

There are differences over what sort of agreement would be acceptable on long-range arms and what steps should be taken to strengthen the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

The Soviet Union has been seeking guaranteed adherence to the treaty for about 15 years as a way of delaying deployment of the proposed U.S. space-based missile defense system. Deploying of new anti-ballistic missile systems is prohibited by the 1972 treaty, and the pact would have to be abrogated for it to occur.

Mr. Reagan said in a letter to Mr. Gorbachev that as part of a new understanding on long-range arms, the United States would restrict itself to research, development and testing, which he said were "permitted" by the treaty.

The issue of how much research, development and testing is permitted on such exotic new systems as the space-based defense system has been a matter of differing interpretations. Some officials say that Mr. Reagan's letter reflected a so-called traditional interpretation. Other officials say the letter should be read as a signal that the United States wants the Soviet Union to agree to a looser interpretation.

Mr. Reagan's letter has also been vague about what limits the United States would accept on nuclear testing. The Soviet Union is seeking a total ban.

The Associated Press

Officials seeking a site for the talks on Friday viewed the 77-year-old Hofdi, the Reykjavik mayor's banquet hall.

■ Gorbachev's Objective

Celestine Bohlen of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

Mr. Gorbachev said Friday that the purpose of his meeting with Mr. Reagan next week was to move the arms control process forward.

In his first public remarks on the Iceland meeting, he said he had proposed the working meeting because of concern about the arms race, particularly weapons in space.

"The militarization of outer space is a step to war," Mr. Gorbachev said.

"The arms race makes the partition between peace and war ever

See ARMS, Page 2

President Asks Congress for Restraint

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, saying he sees "positive signs" of progress toward an arms reduction agreement, has pleaded with Congress not to undercut his negotiating position before his meeting in Iceland with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

House and Senate conferees have been trying to work out a compromise on arms control measures in the 1987 military spending bill. Mr. Reagan's argument that a decision could hobble him in his dealings with the Soviet leader could weigh heavily against any agreement being reached before the two leaders meet in Reykjavik on Oct. 11 and 12.

Mr. Reagan asserted Thursday that he had seen "some positive signs and definite movement" by the Soviet Union. This, he said, is why he is meeting with Mr. Gorbachev and "why in these closing days Congress must act responsibly.

"It must not tie my hands in these crucial discussions," Mr. Reagan said. "And it must not undercut our negotiating position. I know the American people are united in the support of our efforts, and we need the same support from the Congress."

The military bill approved by the Democratic-controlled House reflects dissatisfaction with progress on arms control. It includes a ban on nuclear testing and mandates compliance with the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The Senate bill has no binding provisions on either topic, and a conference committee is trying to resolve the differences.

Mr. Reagan and two senior aides were questioned at a briefing at the White House. The aides provided background information on the condition that they not be identified.

The aides emphasized that the meeting in Iceland was not expected to result in any substantive agreements, but to lay the groundwork for a full-scale summit meeting in the United States late this year or early in 1987.

The Reykjavik talks, Mr. Reagan said, "are no substitute for Mr.

See MEETING, Page 2

Reagan Confirms Plan To Unnerve Gadhafi

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has acknowledged that he approved a plan in August designed to make Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, "go to bed every night wondering what we might do" to deter terrorism. But he denied that the plan involved the spread of "disinformation" through the American news media.

Mr. Reagan was responding to a report published Thursday in The Washington Post that the administration launched a secret effort of deception aimed at convincing Colonel Gadhafi that he was about to be attacked again by U.S. bombers and perhaps overthrown in a coup.

The secret plan was outlined in a three-page memo sent to Mr. Reagan by his adviser on national security affairs, John M. Poindexter.

It called for "real and illusionary events — through a disinformation program — with the basic goal of making Colonel Gadhafi think that there is a high degree of internal opposition to him within Libya, that his key trusted aides are disloyal, that the U.S. is about to move against him militarily."

Other administration officials said Thursday that the plan was approved by Mr. Reagan in a secret directive that authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to spread false information about Colonel Gadhafi abroad and also ordered a series of U.S. military movements designed to frighten the Libyan leader.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday in New York that he knew of "no decision to have people go out and tell lies to the media" but that "if there are ways in which we can make Colonel Gadhafi nervous, why shouldn't we?"

Mr. Shultz said the administration was free to take whatever actions might cause trouble for Colonel Gadhafi because the United States was "pretty darn close" to a state of war with Libya.

Mr. Shultz did not explicitly confirm or deny the existence of a "disinformation" campaign. However, the tone of his remarks conflicted with statements by White House officials, who said the government had not planted any false reports in American newspapers.

"Frankly, I don't have any problems with a little psychological warfare against Gadhafi," Mr. Shultz said. "It's very easy. You people in the media enjoy not allowing the United States to do any-

See LIBYA, Page 2

Reuters-UPI

George P. Shultz

Administration Risks Damage to Credibility

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In considering the "disinformation program" outlined in an official memo as a means to undermine Libya's leader, the Reagan administration has not only risked damage to its credibility but also cast doubt over its overall news policy.

NEWS ANALYSIS

On the one hand, the administration has encouraged selective leaks of intelligence information, some of it of questionable accuracy.

But it has coupled this with a concerted effort to punish journalists and newspapers that seek to publish accurate information, if the administration finds it sensitive or potentially embarrassing.

This two-pronged approach to the news was underscored Thursday as the administration virtually conceded that it was practicing "disinformation" in seeking to topple the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

At the same time, it was disclosed that a team of FBI agents was looking into about a dozen cases of disclosures of sensitive information to news organizations.

These investigations come after aggressive moves by the administration to dismiss officials accused of having made sensitive material available to reporters, as well as efforts to put pressure on major newspapers to withhold or alter possibly sensitive articles and generally to control access within the White House and elsewhere to information and officials.

These developments underscored a general pattern that has emerged in the last six years in which President Ronald Reagan and his staff have substantially altered — and successfully limited — the kind of information the public receives about the government.

The revelation that some of the information provided to the press about Libya may have been purposefully flawed underscores the pitfalls of a policy whose hallmark is control, with few news conferences and public appearances by Mr. Reagan, limited opportunities to question the president and what the White House spokesman, Larry

See INFORMATION, Page 2

Syrian Seized In Tehran, Then Freed

By Mona Ziade
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Gunmen abducted a Syrian diplomat in Tehran on Thursday, but officials there and in Damascus said he had been freed early Friday.

Both the Iranian and Syrian governments sought to play down the incident, and few details were released.

Tehran Radio said that gunmen in a BMW sedan and an ambulance had intercepted the car of Iyad Mahmoud, Syria's second-ranking diplomat in Iran, as he was driving home from the embassy in Tehran.

They fired six shots in the air as they bundled Mr. Mahmoud into the ambulance and sped off, the state-run radio reported.

Observers described the kidnapping as a surprisingly bold act, considering how heavily Tehran is patrolled by the police and members of the Revolutionary Guards.

In Damascus, a presidential spokesman, Jibrane Kourieh, announced Friday that the diplomat had been freed.

Iranian radio carried the story prominently, but there was no official comment from Tehran.

Mr. Mahmoud was described as the Syrian consul in Tehran and the second-ranking diplomat at the embassy after Farouk Abbara, the chargé d'affaires.

A Syrian Embassy official in Tehran, reached by telephone from Nicosia, said he had no idea who had kidnapped Mr. Mahmoud.

It was the second attack directed against the Syrian diplomatic mission in Tehran in four years. In May 1982, a car packed with explosives blew up outside the embassy, wounding 16 persons.

Syria is Iran's main ally in the six-year-old Gulf war against Iraq and provides it with arms.

But Damascus and Tehran appear to be at odds over policies in Lebanon. Syria, the dominant power in Lebanon and Moscow's clos-

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INSIDE

Portrait of a lady, ascribed to the 16th-century German painter Barthel de Bruyn, on show at the International Antique Dealers' Biennale in Paris. Weekend, Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

■ A Swiss law has sharply restricted property sales to foreigners. Page 2.

■ In Haiti, a recent surge in violent crime has ignited public fears. Page 3.

■ Talks have stalled between Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir over their scheduled exchange of positions. Page 6.

■ Vietnam is reported uneasy over Soviet overtures to improve ties with China. Page 3.

■ Britain's Labor Party emerged from its conference with a more unified, moderate image. Page 6.

WEEKEND

■ Bloomsbury goes to Barcelona. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. civilian jobless rate rose a sharp 0.2 point in September, to 7 percent. Page 15.

■ The Dutch boycotted an EC meeting on reducing air fares to protest Britain's backing off on deregulation. Page 15.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ Italy's fashion designers offer classic, lean lines in their winter collections. A special arts and leisure report. Page 11.

Japan Mounts Campaign Against UNESCO Leader

By Charles D. Sherman
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The Japanese government, dissatisfied with the pace of administrative restructuring at UNESCO, is making a broad diplomatic effort to deny Third World backing for the organization's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

Before last month's meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, Japan approached representatives of the group and urged them to withhold support for Mr. M'Bow, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Mr. M'bow attended the talks in Harare to personally seek endorsement for his leadership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the official said. However, the group's communiqué at the end of the talks made no mention of UNESCO or Mr. M'Bow.

Tokyo contributes 10.7 percent of the agency's budget. That makes it the largest single contributor since the United States and Britain withdrew in the past two years amid controversy over UNESCO programs and alleged mismanagement of its budget.

UNESCO's political involvement in peace and disarmament issues and initiation of a so-called new world information order are at the core of the criticism. Western media officials fear that under the information program many countries would tighten controls on foreign press coverage.

Japan is prepared to organize a "massive and collective exodus" by UNESCO member states if the director-general is re-elected when his second term expires at the end of next year, said a Japanese official. "It would be a most powerful blow to the organization," he said.

Mr. M'Bow has been director-general of UNESCO since November 1974. His term expires in November 1987 but he has not said whether he wants a third term. Western analysts said that if he did, there is little chance he would not be re-elected.

The Japanese official said that Tokyo expected to have support for its drive against Mr. M'Bow not only from West European member states, but also from Asian, Latin American and some East European countries.

The Japanese believe they have the leverage to prevent Mr. M'Bow's re-election. "We've told M'Bow's people that he should take an early honorable retreat," the official said. "We don't want an open fight."

UNESCO's 51-member governing executive board is meeting in Paris to start the search for a new director-general.

A list of candidates for director-

See UNESCO, Page 2

Poland Outlaws Council Formed By Solidarity

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The government on Friday declared illegal a council formed Tuesday by former underground Solidarity activists, and said they risk imprisonment for their activities.

Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity free trade union before it was banned, and at least four of the seven activists belonging to the new Temporary Council of Solidarity were ordered to report to authorities for questioning.

The action Friday was the first by the authorities against the organization. "The council is another illegal structure," the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said in comments carried by the official news agency PAP.

The seven members had said they would abandon clandestine activities and begin working openly for independent trade unions.

Swiss Law Slashes Sales of Residential Property to Foreigners

By Lisa Schlein
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — "If a foreigner wants to buy property in Geneva, we say, 'No, monsieur' and the conversation ends there," the real-estate executive explained. "In Geneva, it's impossible. In Lausanne, it's impossible. In Gland, in Rolle, it's impossible. It's no. It's finished."

But, continued Etienne Marzullo, director of Revac SA, a building and real-estate company in Geneva, foreigners can still buy property in many parts of Switzerland. It is just that the rules have become more restrictive under the Lex Friedrich, the federal law governing such sales.

Statistics issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Justice and by the police show that since the Lex Friedrich was enacted, on Jan. 1, 1985, the number of authorized property sales to foreigners living abroad has declined sharply.

That news pleases some Swiss. "It's not possible to sell our land to everyone. Switzerland is a country that's too small and we have already sold a lot," said Eric Bertinat, the head of the rightist Vigilance Party.

"The Lex Friedrich is not a halt to buying," he continued. "It's a brake. It's natural to preserve the future for our children. I don't think xenophobia enters into this."

The federal property law was first proposed in 1983. It took final shape after a 1984 national referendum aimed at preventing what proponents of the initiative called "the sellout of the homeland." Although the proposal to bar foreigners from buying residential property lost by 51.1 percent to 48.9 percent, federal authorities soon after passed the stringent Lex Friedrich, which was named after a government official.

"We had a fairly liberal property law and then along came the initiative, which foresaw a draconian solution," said Peter Von Moos, an official in the government's Office of Real Estate Acquisition by Foreigners. "So we drafted the Friedrich law, which, in a certain sense, is in the middle between two extremes."

The Lex Friedrich is directed at foreigners who live abroad and want to buy a secondary residence. Under the law, 2,000 authorizations for vacation homes or units in apartment hotels have been distributed this year in the cantons preferred by visitors, although local communes are not obliged to honor them.

In 1984, a total of 2,316 authorizations were granted, compared with 1,224 last year. Revenue from the sale of property to foreigners also slipped, from 1.37 billion Swiss francs ($843.6 million) in 1984 to 919 million francs in 1985.

Preliminary figures for 1986 show a slight rise in sales — from January through August, 1,068 authorizations were granted — but the trend is still down.

Because the law limits the size of purchases, the biggest impact has been on foreigners seeking palatial lakeside villas. Other losers have been those seeking the glamour of such mountain resorts as Gstaad, St. Moritz, Davos and Zermatt. These resorts have blocked all sales to nonresident foreigners.

Swiss laws regulating property sales to foreigners have become increasingly tougher since the first law was enacted in 1961 in response to an emerging anti-immigration movement. Led by the rightist National Action Party, the movement played on discontent with rising inflation by demanding that migrant workers be restricted from entering the country.

"When things are bad, people look around for a scapegoat," said Jean-Daniel Delley, a professor of political science at the University of Geneva. "If inflation is high, if the countryside is being destroyed, people think it's the fault of foreigners who buy.

"In our studies, we found that these problems did exist. But the foreigners' portion of responsibility was very marginal compared with the speculation of the Swiss," he said.

There is also a strong link between the Lex Friedrich and the Arab petrodollar invasion that began in the 1970s with the steep rise in oil prices. Geneva was particularly hard hit by Arab property-buying, which helped cause prices to triple in the last 15 years.

"A lot of buying permits were given to oil-producing countries or individuals," said Peter Tschopp, a professor of economics at the University of Geneva. "Now, of course, the federal government knows that the leverage of oil-producing countries is next to zero. That naturally changes the government's attitude."

The Lex Friedrich operates on two levels. All 26 cantons must heed the basic federal law and must codify their own regulations, which can be tougher than federal rules. Cantons have until Jan. 1, 1988, to enact their own laws.

The main elements of the Lex Friedrich are these:

- Any nonresident foreigner can buy one residence in an authorized building.
- Apartments are limited to a maximum of 100 square meters. Except under special circumstances, foreigners can no longer buy land.
- No restrictions are placed on foreigners wishing to open a business.
- Nonresidents who want to buy property in restricted areas can appeal to the federal council for authorization by claiming overriding economic or political ties.
- Newly resident foreigners can buy a principal residence for the duration of their stay. On departure, they have two years in which to sell the property. The state sets the resale price to prevent speculation.

"What's most important is that the federal authorities have succeeded in calming public opinion for more than 20 years," Mr. Delley said. "For the great majority of people, the law has a symbolic value because it tells them, 'Don't worry, the state is taking care of things.' "

WORLD BRIEFS

Taiwan Reportedly to Lift Martial Law

TAIPEI (UPI) — Taiwan's Nationalist Chinese government will lift martial law, in effect since 1949, by the end of the year and revoke a ban on new political parties, an official of the ruling Nationalist Party said Friday.

A senior official of the party, who asked not to be identified, said that leaders of the party had decided to advise the government, which it controls, to lift the measures. He said martial law would be lifted "at the end of the year or even much sooner." But he said that it would take longer to lift the ban on political parties because several laws would have to be abolished or amended by parliament.

Word of the party's decision came five days after more than 130 opposition figures founded the Democratic Progress Party, the first opposition political party in nearly 40 years, to challenge the Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang, in legislative elections expected next December.

Dock Strike Ends on U.S. East Coast

NEW YORK (AP) — A three-day walkout by 30,000 East Coast dockworkers at ports from Maine to Virginia ended Friday when management agreed to extend an expired contract until Nov. 17 and continue negotiating, the International Longshoremen's Association announced.

Earlier, the longshoremen had rejected wage cut proposals by cargo-handling companies in Virginia, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Union officials had said agreements in the New York-New Jersey and Boston areas were near.

Pérez de Cuéllar Re-Election Expected

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of Peru has agreed to accept a second five-year term as United Nations secretary-general and his re-election is expected to be confirmed by the General Assembly next Friday, diplomatic sources said Friday. The term of Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, 66, expires at the end of this year.

A UN spokesman said that delegates of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — the permanent members of the Security Council, whose assent is mandatory — called on Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar as a group Thursday "to discuss a number of important matters." The spokesman declined to elaborate, but, the sources said, the re-election proposal and the UN financial crisis were among the matters raised.

AP
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

22d Game in Chess Match Adjourned

LENINGRAD (Reuters) — The world chess champion, Garri Kasparov, had a slight edge over his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, at the adjournment of the 22nd game of their 24-game title match Friday.

Mr. Kasparov, playing with the advantage of the white pieces, sealed his 41st move. The two are tied in the tournament; if they finish the 24-game series still tied, Mr. Kasparov would retain the championship.

It was still not clear whether the unusually fast-moving game was heading for a victory for Mr. Kasparov or a draw. The two started with some of the swiftest play ever seen at championship level.

GAME 22
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov
1. d4	Nf6	15. Re1	a5	29. Ne5	Qd8
2. c4	e6	16. a3	Re8	30. Qf3	Ra6
3. Nf3	d5	17. Rxe8+	Qxe8		
4. Nc3	Be7	18. Qd2	Nd7	31. Rc1	Kh7
5. Bg5	h6	19. Qf4	Bg6	32. Qh3	Rb6
6. Bxf6	Bxf6	20. b4	Qd8	33. Rc8	Qd6
7. e3	0-0	21. Na4	b5	34. Qg3	a4
8. Rc1	c6	22. Re1	b5	35. Ra8	Qe6
9. Bd3	Nd7	23. Nc3	Qb8	36. Rxa4	Qf5
10. 0-0	dc	24. Qe3	b4	37. Ra7	Rb1+
11. Bxc4	c5	25. Ne4	ba	38. Kh2	Re1
12. b3	cd	26. Nxf6+	Nxf6	39. Rb7	Rc2
13. ed	Nb6	27. ba	Nd5	40. f3	Rd2
14. Bb3	Bf5	28. Bxd5	cxd5	Adjourned.	

For the Record

France has turned down a request by five nations, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Austria and Finland, to be exempted from stringent new visa laws, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said Friday. *(Reuters)*

The ruling National Democratic Party in Egypt won 98 percent of the votes for a constitutional advisory body, the Shura Council. The opposition boycotted the vote for 70 of 105 vacant seats of the 210 on the council. President Hosni Mubarak will appoint the other 35. *(AP)*

A Dutch submarine sprang a leak during a NATO exercise last month and had to surface, a Dutch naval spokesman said Friday. The Tonijn, with 67 crew members aboard, sprang a leak while 230 feet (70 meters) below the surface. It was withdrawn from the exercises. *(Reuters)*

MEETING: *Reagan Asks Congress to Use Restraint*

(Continued from page 1)

Gorbachev's visit here. "They're an informal session to make concrete preparations" that "I thought could be important for the summit" that is to be held in the United States, he said.

Asked to identify the "positive signs and definite movement" on the Soviet side, Mr. Reagan said, "I think they've been amazing, and they've been since this man came into power there."

He said Mr. Gorbachev was the first Soviet leader "that has ever proposed actually eliminating weapons."

Citing Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, Mr. Reagan said, "I think this is an opportunity that shouldn't be lost."

Despite several acrimonious exchanges between the two countries and the arrest of Nicholas S. Daniloff, an American journalist, Mr. Reagan said that he believed he could re-establish at Reykjavik the relatively good relationship that he and Mr. Gorbachev developed when they met in Geneva last November.

Mr. Reagan cautioned, however, that he would not "be snowballed into believing that the leopard is changing his spots."

He said he realized that Mr. Gorbachev is dedicated to the Soviet form of government and "believes much of the propaganda about us."

"But, at the same time," Mr. Reagan said, "I think in the private conversations we had, there was a certain frankness that I have never felt in any of the other leaders of the Soviet Union that I have met with."

Brushing off conservatives' criticism that his agreement to meet Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland and the administration's arrangements to free Mr. Daniloff indicated that that he had softened in his attitude toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said:

"It will be a cold day in Hades when I go soft on communism. I was a long time ago in that battle, and I have never changed my view of it.

"On the other hand," Mr. Reagan added, "as I said to him in our meeting in Geneva, he and I are uniquely in a position today where we could bring about World War III, or we're also in a position where we could bring about peace in the world.

"And I made it plain then that we don't like their system and we know they don't like ours, but we have to live in the world together," he said. "We're both going to be better off in a world of peace. So, I'm not going to give away the store just to get an agreement on paper."

Mr. Reagan also said Thursday that all 25 members in the Soviet Union's United Nations mission who were ordered expelled by the United States would return to Moscow by Oct. 14.

More than half of the 25 already have left, he said.

Soviet Briefly Detains Aide To Canadian Correspondent

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Plainclothes police detained the Soviet interpreter for Canadian Broadcasting Corp. on Friday after she went to meet a man who had called to seek a meeting with the company's Moscow correspondent, the reporter said.

The interpreter, Irina Melnikova, was taken to a police station and questioned there for 30 to 40 minutes before being released, said the CBC correspondent, Michael McIvor. "When she came back," Mr. McIvor said, "she was really and truly frightened."

[In Ottawa, the Soviet ambassador to Canada was asked Friday for an immediate explanation of why the interpreter had been detained, Reuters reported. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark told the House of Commons that the Soviet ambassador was called to the ministry and informed of Canada's concern about the incident. The government was waiting for a response, he said.]

Mr. McIvor said the incident appeared to have been an attempt to "set me up." "I don't have any idea why," he said. "It come at a really weird time." The detention follows the arrest and release a month later of Nicholas Daniloff, an American reporter for U.S. News & World Report.

ARMS: *Gorbachev Called Unsure*

(Continued from page 1)

thinner," he said. He cited Moscow's call for a halt to nuclear testing and large-scale reductions in nuclear weapons.

"Our proposal to Ronald Reagan to hold a working meeting, so to say, was prompted precisely by these considerations," he said.

"We have one and the same objective here: to start, at last, the realization of our accords reached in Geneva with the president of the United States," Mr. Gorbachev said.

At their first meeting in Geneva last November, Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan agreed to give new impetus to the arms control negotiations now under way in Geneva.

At a press briefing Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Boris Pyadyshev, said the Reykjavik meeting could lead to an agreement on a joint moratorium on nuclear testing.

"As we see it, it is fully possible for the leaders at Reykjavik to give directions to work out an agreement on a complete cessation of nuclear testing," said Mr. Pyadyshev.

[In Washington, the chief White House spokesman said Friday that Mr. Reagan was not yet ready to conclude such a treaty, Reuters reported.

[The Russians "are continuing to insist on an immediate and complete test ban," said the spokesman, Larry Speakes. "We need to reduce weapons first, and then we'll talk about a test ban."]

At a press briefing earlier this week, Mr. Pyadyshev identified the reduction of medium-range missiles and cessation of nuclear tests as areas of possible agreement.

Reuters
AILING — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, after a Bundestag speech. He fainted moments later and was taken to a Bonn hospital, where doctors diagnosed a mild heart ailment.

UNESCO: *Drive by Japan*

(Continued from page 1)

-general will be drawn up next spring.

■ Letter of Resignation

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported earlier from Paris:

In a public letter of resignation circulated here, UNESCO's former legal director has accused Mr. M'Bow of waging "a private war" against the United States and Britain.

The letter was written by Karel Vasek, a French jurist whom Mr. M'Bow demoted last year.

Saying that Mr. M'Bow had created "a huge mess at UNESCO," Mr. Vasek told him that he was leaving "because I can no longer remain in an organization headed by you."

He said Mr. M'Bow removed him as legal counsel because he opposed the director-general's attempts to sue the United States at the World Court in The Hague for nonpayment of its share of the budget last year after Washington left the organization in 1984.

INFORMATION: *News Policy*

(Continued from page 1)

Speakes, says is a corporate-style approach to the news.

"Any organization, government or corporate, tries to present its message in the most favorable light," Mr. Speakes said. "That doesn't mean managing the news. Look at those libel suits against Time magazine and CBS. There were an awful lot of 'no comments' by them, which we would get criticized for.

"This administration, no more than any other," he said, "has tried to present its message in the most effective way, and that doesn't mean lying or misrepresenting the facts. We don't do that."

Senior White House aides say unofficially that the details of a memorandum about Libya, which appeared Thursday in The Washington Post, was both embarrassing and potentially damaging, especially abroad.

The memorandum, by John M. Poindexter, the White House national security adviser, reportedly urged a campaign against Colonel Gadhafi involving "real and illusory events — through a disinformation program" intended to undermine and eventually to topple the Libyan leader.

"We think for domestic consumption there will be no problems," a White House official said. "It's Gadhafi. After all, whatever it takes to get rid of him is all right with us — that's the feeling, we think, in the country. On the foreign scene it will cause problems, though. We're constantly talking about the Soviets doing disinformation. It's going to cause difficulties for us. We don't think it's a major, lasting firestorm, but there will be some ripples."

Publicly, White House officials sought to play down the notion that the United States was deceiving American news organizations in an effort to unsettle Colonel Gadhafi.

Beyond this, government officials agreed Thursday that the Reagan administration's information policies were highly selective and marked by broad contradictions.

The administration, which publicly denounces government officials for giving secret information to reporters, has itself disclosed highly sensitive information for the sake of policy and politics.

The administration made public reconnaissance photographs in 1982 that intelligence officials said proved Nicaragua, with Cuban and Soviet assistance, was assembling the largest military force in Central America and helping guerrillas in El Salvador.

In 1983, after the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean airliner, killing 269 people, the United States revealed that American listening posts had intercepted radio conversations between the Soviet fighter pilot and his controllers, a disclosure that may have told Moscow that the United States could intercept important Soviet military communications.

Earlier this year, Mr. Reagan publicly spoke of the administration's knowledge of messages sent between Tripoli, the Libyan capital, and its diplomatic posts — messages, the president said, that proved Libyan involvement in the terrorist attack April 5 against a discotheque in West Berlin, in which two persons were killed and 230 others wounded.

Some intelligence officials said they thought the disclosure would allow the Libyans to thwart similar interception in the future.

In Washington, the official noted, The Washington Post and The New York Times are sometimes offered information by officials or groups seeking to express a point of view, and The Washington Times, which has a conservative editorial policy, is viewed as a vehicle for conservatives in the administration.

More than any other administration in recent times, the Reagan administration has exerted its muscle, often successfully, against newspapers.

After several weeks of negotiation with the White House last spring, The Washington Post published a story about Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency who was found guilty in June of selling sensitive intelligence secrets to the Soviet Union. But the story did not carry details that administration officials argued would be potentially damaging.

The article was published after threats that the newspaper would be prosecuted and after a phone call from President Reagan to Katharine Graham, the chief executive officer of the Washington Post Co.

IRAN: *Syrian Envoy, Abducted in Tehran, Is Released*

(Continued from page 1)

est ally in the Arab world, has tried to pacify Lebanon, which it hopes to absorb in a "greater Syria."

But Tehran backs Shiite Moslem extremist groups who are seeking to transform Lebanon into an Iranian-style Islamic republic.

■ Lebanese Hostage Tape

Ihsan A. Hijazi of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

Islamic Jihad, an underground pro-Iranian group, released a videotape Friday of two of three American hostages it says it is holding in Lebanon.

The captives, Terry A. Anderson and David P. Jacobsen, pleaded for greater efforts by the U.S. government to obtain their release, comparing their case unfavorably with that of the American journalist Nicholas Daniloff.

It was the first time since he was kidnapped in March of last year by gunmen in Moslem West Beirut that Mr. Anderson, 38, chief Middle Eastern correspondent of The Associated Press, had been seen on videotape.

Mr. Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, who was kidnapped in May last year, had appeared twice on videotape since another American hostage, the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, was freed in July.

Mr. Anderson accused the Reagan administration of ignoring the plight of the American hostages in Lebanon while "surrendering" to Moscow in the Daniloff case.

The same message was put across strongly by Mr. Jacobsen. He said President Ronald Reagan's "mistake" over the hostages had cost the life of William Buckley.

Mr. Buckley, a U.S. Embassy official, was abducted in 1984. Islamic Jihad said a year ago that it had killed him in retaliation for the Israeli air strike on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis. No corpse was found.

Islamic Jihad says it is holding a third American hostage, Thomas M. Sutherland, acting dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut.

The group has denied that it was responsible for the abduction of two other Americans, Frank Reed, an educator, and the American University comptroller, Joseph J. Cicippio.

[President Reagan said Friday he suspected that Mr. Anderson and Mr. Jacobsen were coerced to make the videotape, The Associated Press reported from Washington. He added that there was "no comparison" between the Daniloff case and the situation of the hostages in Lebanon.]

AP
Terry A. Anderson, as seen in his first videotaped appeal from captivity.

LIBYA: *Reagan Confirms Plot to Unsettle Gadhafi, Denies Deceiving Media*

(Continued from page 1)

thing in secret, if you can help it."

Mr. Shultz noted Churchill's statement in World War II that "in time of war the truth is so precious it must be attended by a bodyguard of lies," adding that "insofar as Gadhafi is concerned we don't have a declaration of war but we have something darn close to it."

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Poindexter had told him there was no effort to spread disinformation in the American media.

Mr. Speakes said a report in The Wall Street Journal about Libya last August included intelligence information on Colonel Gadhafi that was "generally correct," although he said the newspaper had included "inflammatory stuff" in its report. After the Journal story appeared Aug. 25, Mr. Speakes described it as "authoritative."

He said Thursday that he had no comment on whether the administration had spread false information about Colonel Gadhafi outside the United States.

Mr. Reagan, meeting Thursday with newspaper columnists and broadcast commentators at the White House, at first said, "I challenge the veracity of that entire story" published in The Post.

Pressed further about whether the administration intentionally put out false information, Mr. Reagan recalled his arguments, while he was governor of California, about using nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

"And I said at the time that, while we knew that we were never going to use nuclear weapons there, we should never say that," he said. "We should just let them go to bed every night wondering whether we might use those weapons. Well, the same thing is true with someone like Colonel Gadhafi and with all the speculation that was going on in the media throughout the world about whether our action would tempt him into further acts or not.

"And constantly there were questions — aimed at me as to were we planning anything else. My feeling was, I wouldn't answer those questions. My feeling was just the same thing — he should go to bed every night wondering what we might do."

SOUTH AFRICA: *Defiance in Face of Sanctions*

(Continued from page 1)

should be encouraging us to concentrate on reform issues."

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries said that the isolation imposed on South Africa by the sanctions would "force the entire country and the business community into a survival mode in which it will be more difficult for economic progress and political reform to take place."

The South African Foreign Trade Organization said in a statement that "the sanctions package will hit hard, but it should not be devastating." The organization also estimated that the sanctions would effect only 5 percent of total exports, which amounted to $2 billion last year.

The United States was the country's most active trading partner in 1985, with exports to South Africa totaling $1.3 billion and imports totaling $1.37 billion.

The sanctions cover U.S. imports of South African iron, steel, coal, uranium, textiles and agricultural products. They extend bans on trade in arms and ammunition, computers used by military or security agencies and Krugerrands, the South African gold coin.

Computers headed the list of U.S. sales to South Africa last year, accounting for $87 million of the total $1.3 billion in exports. It was not known what portion of the computer exports went to South African government agencies that are covered by the sanctions.

Economic analysts said that the ban on all new American public and private investment in South Africa would be certain to slow industrial growth, although they said it was too early to estimate the loss. American investment in South Africa totaled about $30 billion last year.

The U.S. ban on landing rights for South African airliners will affect an estimated 95,000 passengers. But South African Airways said Friday that beginning Oct. 12 it would provide additional flights to London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Lisbon so that passengers could make connections.

While business leaders and white politicians condemned the Senate action, opponents of apartheid for the most part praised the action.

Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1984 Nobel peace laureate, who called last year for international sanctions, said that the Senate action was "not anti-South African, it is anti-apartheid and anti-injustice.

"The sanctions are conditional. The onus is on the South African government," he said in Cape Town. "If it takes the action we have all been advocating, then there will be no sanctions."

6 Sikhs Fire at Punjab's Police Chief

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Six Sikh militants, in the second major Indian security breach in two days, sneaked into a heavily guarded police compound Friday in Punjab state and fired shots at the state's top police official.

At the same time, the police in New Delhi raised the strong possibility that, contrary to earlier reports, the attacker who shot at Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian officials Thursday was himself a Sikh.

In the attack Friday morning, the Punjab police director, Julius F. Ribeiro, escaped unharmed, but his wife was injured and a police guard was killed.

Officials were shaken by the fact that the extremists had entered the compound disguised as policemen in what appeared to be a police jeep and might have had police assistance in planning the attack. All six attackers escaped.

A Sikh extremist group, the Khalistan Commando Force, telephoned an Indian news agency and took responsibility for the attack. Khalistan is the name of the independent nation that Sikh radicals are trying to create in Punjab.

The suspect accused in the attack on Mr. Gandhi was originally identified as Mohan Dessi, from a Hindu city outside the capital. But Friday his name was given as Karamjit Singh, a resident of a rural Sikh-dominated district of Punjab.

However, a police official said Friday evening that the suspect was not a Sikh but a Hindu, and an Indian newspaper suggested that he had been trying to emulate the Hindu fanatic who assassinated Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1948.

The suspect, wearing an army-style uniform, allegedly fired pellets from a homemade pistol at Prime Minister Gandhi and President Zail Singh as they were leaving a ceremony commemorating the birthday of Mohandas Gandhi.

The United News of India quoted police sources as having said that the gunman told interrogators he had intended to kill Prime Minister Gandhi.

Officials were clearly exercising caution before identifying the suspect's religion for fear of aggravating the already high tensions between the Hindu and Sikh religious communities.

Thousands of people have died in violence involving Sikhs and Hindus in the last few years, and Sikh extremists carry out almost daily attacks on Hindus in Punjab.

[A New Delhi magistrate ordered that Karamjit Singh be held for 21 days for further investigation, The Associated Press reported. He was accused in preliminary court papers of attempted murder and illegal possession of arms.

[The Home Ministry said he had given several different names during questioning Thursday. The police said he was in his 20s and that the questioning had revealed no ties to any terrorist group.]

The two assassination attempts provoked strong criticism throughout India, with politicians and newspaper editorials accusing the government of having failed to correct long-standing security flaws.

Not since the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 has there been such widespread condemnation of the national government's security setup. Mrs. Gandhi was murdered by two Sikh security guards.

The papers also deplored the fact that security guards had ignored for nearly an hour an initial shot apparently fired by the same gunman.

Pope to Begin French Visit

New York Times Service

LYON — Pope John Paul II begins a four-day visit here Saturday, his third trip to France since becoming pope in 1978. He is to be greeted at Lyon-Satolas Airport by President François Mitterrand.

The principal Mass of the pope's visit is to be celebrated Saturday at Eurexpo, a local exhibition park. Early predictions were for a crowd of 500,000.

"If there are 300,000," said Cardinal Albert Decourtray, archbishop of Lyon, "I will be the happiest of men."

In the pope's trip in 1980 to Paris and Lisieux, an outdoor Mass at Le Bourget Airport attracted about 200,000, fewer than expected.

French authorities have deployed 10,000 police officers for the visit.

[Police in Lyon said that about 100 people opposed to the visit clashed with supporters of the pope Friday, Reuters reported.

[The police intervened to separate the two groups but made no arrests, and there were no injuries. Several small groups oppose the visit; they have distributed tracts complaining about the cost and the church's conservative teachings.]

Since the end of the vacation season, parish priests all over France have been reading appeals from Cardinal Decourtray to the faithful, asking them to come to Lyon this weekend. The diocese has chartered 30 trains to transport pilgrims during the pope's visit.

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DEATH NOTICE

Mr. and Mrs. Gérard Souham
Mr. Yan Souham
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Souham
Mrs. Dayle Haddon
regret to announce the death of
Glenn SOUHAM
The burial took place September 29th.
A Mass will be held October 7th simultaneously at Notre Dame de Grace de Passy, 1 rue de l'Annonciation, Paris 16th and Holy Trinity, 3514 "O" Street (at 36th St.), Washington, D.C., Churches at 6:00 and 1:00 p.m. respectively.

EUROBONDS
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AMERICAN TOPICS

Town in Shadow of Weapons Plant Seems at Peace With the Bomb

"Blessed Assurance: At Home With the Bomb in Amarillo, Texas," is a book about the impact of the Pantex plant on the people of the Texas Panhandle. Pantex is the final assembly point for all American nuclear warheads.

The author, a novelist from Brooklyn, Grace Alpher Mojtabai, says the impact has been minimal. And so has been the impact of her book on Amarillo, a city of 158,000, The New York Times reports. Well received nationally when it came out last spring, the book was reviewed favorably by the Amarillo Daily News, but the city's three television stations have scarcely mentioned it. Neither the mayor nor the city manager has read it. The 13 copies at the public library have been borrowed a total of 70 times.

Mrs. Mojtabai says Amarillo accepts the plant largely because of its many Protestant fundamentalists who preach that nuclear holocaust would be an almost welcome end to human suffering and that true believers have the "blessed assurance" that they would go straight to heaven.

The Reverend Royce Ehns, a fervent proponent of this idea, says of the book's author, "She did an excellent job for being a Jew."

"It was a nice writing job but she talked to the nuts," said Bill Cox, city editor of the Daily News. Others note that acceptance of the plant is hardly surprising, given that it provides 3,000 jobs and that Amarillo is politically conservative.

Mrs. Mojtabai says that she took those other factors into consideration, too, but that having once been married to an Iranian "predisposed me to take very seriously what I had seen of fundamentalist fervor here."

Short Takes

A publishing-industry group called Americans for Constitutional Freedom sponsored a survey of American attitudes toward access to reading material. It said the results were "a pleasant surprise." Of 1,000 respondents, 84 percent said they felt people should have access to "all books and magazines judged to be legal." Among specific publications, 98 percent of those polled said access to Time, Newsweek and Sports Illustrated should be totally unrestricted, 72 percent said the same of Rolling Stone, 65 percent of Playboy and 61 percent of Penthouse.

Ben Nevy/Reuters-LIFI

70 YEARS ON THE RANGE — Tom Blasingame, 89, is believed to be the oldest working cowboy in Texas, after 70 years at it. His boss at JA Cattle Co. ranch, near Amarillo, said Mr. Blasingame receives no coddling on the job.

"Ring Our Bell," said the sign in front of Sophia Theodore's ice cream parlor in Ada, Michigan. The store is in a one-room 19th-century building once used as a schoolhouse, and every time children bought a sundae they got to ring the bell. The pealing was so constant that town officials charged Miss Theodore, 24, with violating a noise ordinance. She is fighting the charges and 1,500 people have signed a petition backing her. But until the issue is resolved she has silenced the bell.

The Massachusetts state finance office, in a memo to other state agencies reprinted in The Washington Monthly, said that the daily statement of transactions "dated March 33, 1986, is void and should be disregarded." It said that all such transactions "will appear on statements dated March 34, March 35 and March 36, 1986." It added, "Please accept our apology for any inconvenience."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

For Haitians, Violent Crime Is Most Recent Trauma

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Michèle Leconte, a 60-year-old widow, has stopped going to early morning Mass. Some days, she says, she does not venture into the streets at all.

A 29-year-old kindergarten teacher refuses to stay alone in her home at night. A 48-year-old art dealer says he has started taking sleeping pills to calm his nerves.

These people, like many in Port-au-Prince, say they are living in fear as a result of Haiti's latest trauma: a surge in violent crime.

The police report that people are being assaulted on the street with guns and machetes, gratuitously killed in their homes and businesses, or forced off the road in their cars and robbed. The bodies of murder victims often lie in the streets for hours.

In recent interviews senior police officers estimated that about 30 robberies a day were taking place on the streets of the capital. They said that break-ins at people's homes, in which the victims generally were killed, were running at the rate of two or three a day until the police recently started setting up roadblocks and searching cars for weapons.

Under the Duvalier family dictatorship, crime was practically a state monopoly. Haitians learned that they were unlikely to be arrested, beaten or killed as long as they avoided offending the Duvaliers and their security forces or interfering with the family's systematic looting of the country.

Haitians understood in the old days that the kind of crime that is plaguing the country now would bring a brutal response. As a result, such crime was virtually unknown.

Immediately after President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled Haiti in February, dozens of people were lynched, including the most notorious members of the Tontons Macoutes, a special security force.

Over the summer ordinary Haitians — both rich and poor — began to be victimized by other Haitians who accurately perceived that with Mr. Duvalier gone, the Tontons Macoutes disbanded and the army and the police in disarray, they could get away with anything.

Doctors at the main receiving hospital in Port-au-Prince say they are treating four or five people a day for knife or machete wounds resulting from robberies and fights.

"Before," said Dr. Dominique Antonin, "we used to ask ourselves why people living in such misery were not more aggressive. Now there are no Macoutes and nobody is afraid of being punished. Anybody can say anything to anybody, and when people get angry, they just start fighting."

The surge in crime follows a period of relative calm in Haiti. It also coincides with a series of events that are increasing tension in a country that is desperately trying to find its way after being freed from nearly 30 years of harsh rule by the Duvalier family.

Materially, life has not improved for most people in the most impoverished country in the Western Hemisphere.

A provisional government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy has failed to assert itself authoritatively and decisively. Remote and uncommunicative, it has left many with the impression that the country is adrift and without leadership.

Last month new anti-government protests broke out in the town of Gonaïves, 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of the capital, where the popular movement against Mr. Duvalier first emerged publicly. In the capital several political groups have called on the provisional government to step down.

Some political groups have said they will try to prevent the nation's schools from opening for the coming academic year unless the government resigns. The government has indicated that it is determined to open the schools.

■ Namphy Rebuffs Protests

General Namphy said Thursday night that troops would maintain order if government opponents carried out a threat to close Haiti's schools by violence, Reuters reported from Port-au-Prince.

In a speech broadcast on radio and television, General Namphy responded to weeks of small but persistent protests, warning that he "would not permit the country to plunge into chaos."

"Recently, a serious and sudden force has attempted to create problems. They want to restore a regime of terror," he said.

Lawyer for Donovan Calls Case a 'Phantom'

By Selwyn Raab
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The chief lawyer for former Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan in his fraud trial has opened the defense by denouncing the charges as "a phantom case."

"There are no witnesses," and "there is no smoking gun" to implicate Mr. Donovan, the lawyer, William O. Bittman, said Thursday in opening arguments to the jury.

At one stage Mr. Bittman pointed to the chief prosecutor, Stephen R. Bookin, and said: "This case only exists in the mind of Bookin and his associates."

The opening argument by Mr. Bittman came two years after a 137-count indictment against Mr. Donovan and eight other men was unsealed.

They are accused on state charges of participating in a scheme to defraud the New York City Transit Authority of $7.4 million in the construction of the East 63d Street subway tunnel in Manhattan.

According to the charges, Mr. Donovan was involved in the conspiracy before he was appointed labor secretary in 1981. The accusations are unrelated to his cabinet post.

"It is all gloss," Mr. Bittman said, referring to the prosecution's case. "Mr. Bookin wants to convince you there is more to this case than meets the eye. He thinks if he throws enough things against a wall, hopefully, some will stick."

Mr. Bittman spoke about Mr. Donovan's background; how he had been orphaned as a teen-ager; how he was compelled to discontinue his studies for the priesthood to support five younger brothers and sisters; how he rose to become a successful construction company executive in New Jersey; and how, in his desire to "help working men and women," he entered public service as labor secretary.

Then, in a hushed voice, the lawyer told the jury that he would disclose something Mr. Donovan "did not want me to tell you." For eight years, Mr. Bittman said, Mr. Donovan has anonymously financed 60 inner-city, nonwhite students in a private high school in Newark.

Mr. Bittman said he decided to disclose the tuition help because "it ties in with the measure of the man" and because the fraud charges concern a subcontract with a construction company that, the prosecution says, misrepresented itself as a "minority business enterprise" to win contracts.

The 12-member jury includes six blacks and one Hispanic.

Later, outside the courtroom, Mr. Donovan declined to disclose how much he had contributed to the tuition of the students or what school they attended.

Mr. Bittman, with Mr. Donovan showing no emotion, noted that his client was the first sitting cabinet member ever indicted.

He suggested that the indictment had already been prepared by Mr. Bookin before Mr. Donovan voluntarily appeared for questioning before a Bronx grand jury.

Mr. Donovan resigned as secretary of labor last year after serving for 44 months.

Reuters

10 DIE AT BRAZIL GOLD FIELD — Rescue workers search for survivors in the debris of a wall that collapsed at a gold field in northern Brazil. At least 10 persons died and 19 were injured at the Serra Pelada site.

Idaho Arrests 3 With Ties to Racist Group

The Associated Press

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho — Three persons linked to the white-supremacist group Aryan Nations have been arrested on counterfeiting charges.

Police Chief Frank Premo announced Thursday night that the investigation of a triple bombing Monday had been widened to include counterfeiting and illegal weapons. He declined to elaborate.

David Dorr, a former chief of security for the religious arm of Aryan Nations, the Church of Jesus Christ Christian, was arrested Thursday night at his home by the U.S. Secret Service. He was charged with counterfeiting violations.

Edward and Olive Hawley were also arrested, for "violations of the conditions of their release relating to a previous arrest on counterfeiting charges," Mr. Premo said.

Mr. Dorr's wife, Deborah, said that a number of federal, state and county officers searched her home north of Coeur d'Alene on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Dorr said the agents were seeking explosives, semiautomatic weapons and other items in connection with the three bomb explosions Monday. Among the items seized, she said, were unspecified weapons, materials for explosives and a microcomputer and its disks.

There were no injuries in the bombings, which took place at the federal building, near a restaurant and at a luggage store.

Security was increased at federal buildings in two other Idaho towns, Moscow and Sandpoint, at the Pocatello City Hall and at the federal building and county courthouse in nearby Spokane, Washington.

The Church of Jesus Christ Christian gained national attention for its Aryan congresses and the outspoken views of its leader.

The Aryan Nations movement sponsored a national convention on white supremacy in July at its Hayden Lake compound near Coeur d'Alene, prompting peaceful protests by the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations. The home of the Reverend Bill Wassmuth, who heads the task force, was bombed two weeks ago.

Moscow Is Said to Worry Hanoi

Analysts Cite Soviet Overtures for Better Ties to China

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Conciliatory Soviet actions toward China are causing concern in Hanoi, according to Western diplomats and officials of non-Communist governments in Southeast Asia.

Analysts say that Hanoi's distress over the improving relations between China and the Soviet Union will be even more intense because of the recent visit to Beijing by the Polish Communist Party leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the planned visits by the leaders of two other Soviet allies, Erich Honecker of East Germany and Janos Kadar of Hungary.

The diplomatic and other official sources said Thursday that Vietnamese leaders were concerned that the Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev might be tempted to put its interests in improving links with China — Vietnam's adversary and neighbor — ahead of maintaining close ties with Hanoi.

Meanwhile, Hanoi has made an unusually cordial gesture to China, a move analysts say appeared to have been prompted by the Soviet initiative toward Beijing.

Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, attended a Chinese Embassy reception marking the 37th anniversary of Communist rule in China. It was the first time a senior Vietnamese official had attended such a reception in eight years, diplomats said.

And in a message to Beijing from Truong Chinh, the Vietnamese Communist Party leader, Hanoi said, "The government and the people of Vietnam, now as before, greatly treasure their traditional friendship with the Chinese people."

Strains between China and Vietnam, who were allies in the Indochinese wars against France and the United States, led to a split in the late 1970s after Vietnam signed a 25-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union.

In 1979, Chinese forces attacked Vietnam's northern provinces after Hanoi sent troops into Cambodia to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime, which was receiving aid and political support from Beijing.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a speech on July 28, urged closer ties between the Soviet Union and China, which he referred to as "these two major socialist nations." He added that solutions to the Cambodian conflict and other problems in Southeast Asia depended partly "on the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations."

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union might be prepared to give up its military bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam, which are strongly opposed by China.

Mr. Gorbachev said, "In general, I would like to say that if the United States gave up its military presence, say, in the Philippines, we would not leave this step unanswered."

Statements such as this, diplomats say, make Hanoi uneasy.

U.S. officials say Soviet military and economic assistance to Hanoi, amounting to more than $3 million a day, is critical in sustaining Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

A Singapore official said Thursday that Hanoi, by making a gesture of reconciliation to Beijing, was trying to make it plain to Moscow and elsewhere that China, not Vietnam, was the problem in easing tensions in Southeast Asia.

Chinese leaders have insisted that a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian conflict was a key condition for restoring normal ties with both Moscow and Hanoi.

The Chinese have said repeatedly that the Soviet Union must withdraw its support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and that talks on normalizing relations with Hanoi could not begin until Vietnamese forces had left Cambodia.

However, analysts say there is no sign that Vietnam is prepared to remove the last of its estimated 140,000 soldiers from Cambodia before a previously announced target date of 1990.

[President Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union discussed Asian security on Friday with Heng Samrin, the head of the Cambodian government, Reuters quoted the Soviet news agency Tass as reporting in Moscow. Tass said they talked about ways of carrying out ideas put forward by Mr. Gorbachev in July.]

Siddhi Savetsila, Thailand's foreign minister, told the United Nations General Assembly in New York recently that any optimism about a shift in Vietnam's position on Cambodia was unwarranted. He said there was no prospect of a genuine Vietnamese withdrawal from that country soon.

Nhan Dan, Vietnam's Communist Party newspaper, has charged that responsibility for worsening relations between Vietnam and China and for tension along their border rested entirely with Beijing.

The paper said in an editorial that if China sincerely wanted better relations with neighboring countries it must give up hostile policies towards Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and open negotiations with Hanoi.

A communiqué issued in Hanoi on Aug. 12, after a meeting between Mr. Chinh and Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, said both nations had reaffirmed their readiness to normalize relations with China in the interests of "making the situation in the Asia-Pacific region healthy, and for consolidating world peace."

Jusuf Wanandi, executive director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Indonesia, said he did not believe there would be a rapid improvement in political ties between China and the Soviet Union. The ties were severed in the early 1960s.

Mr. Wanandi said that while Moscow wanted to upgrade its relations with China and non-Communist countries in the Asia-Pacific region, its alliance with Vietnam would remain an important factor.

U.S. Toxic Waste Fund Faces Veto

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have agreed on a new tax package to finance a $9-billion program to remove toxic wastes, but the White House immediately renewed threats to veto the measure because of its levies on the oil industry and other corporations.

A White House spokesman, Albert R. Brashear, said Thursday after the agreement was reached: "At a time when we are looking for increased productivity so that our industries can compete with foreign companies, it would be counterproductive to add new taxes."

The "Superfund," established in 1980 in response to the growing number of communities plagued by toxic wastes, has been used to clean up a relative handful of the estimated tens of thousands of dump sites nationwide. Congress's deadlock over the terms of renewal has brought the program almost to a standstill in recent months.

The new agreement, worked out by congressional conferees after months of negotiations, represents a shift in the original principle of having polluters pay for the cleanup. More than 40 percent of the new program's budget is derived from taxpayers and many corporations not directly responsible for toxic chemicals.

Petrochemical companies, taxed for nearly all of the cleanup fund's $1.6-billion budget since 1980 because they are the primary generators of toxic debris, would contribute $1.4 billion, or 15 percent of the program's costs, over the next five years.

All companies with taxable income exceeding $2 million yearly would be required for the first time to contribute to the fund at a rate of $12 for every $10,000 earned. Their share would total $2.5 billion over five years.

In addition, $1.25 billion would be paid by taxpayers, more than six times their share of the fund's budget since 1980.

Oil companies, another large source of toxic wastes, would be taxed $2.75 billion, compared to $200 million in the past five years. But the financial burden on domestic producers would be lightened by a tax "differential" levying 11.7 cents per barrel on imported oil and 8.2 cents per barrel on U.S. oil.

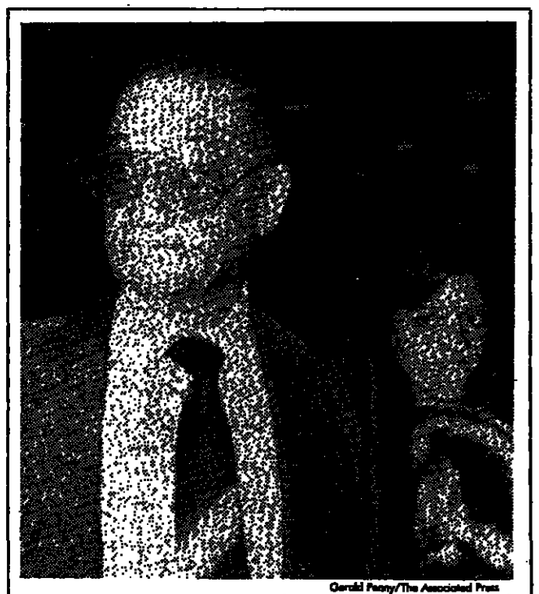
Representative Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York, the House's chief negotiator, said Senate conferees from oil and chemical states had forced compromises in the original House bill, which would have taxed those industries for most of the cleanup budget.

The Reagan administration originally sought a $5.3-billion extension of the cleanup fund to be financed chiefly by the oil and petrochemical industries.

Bush Expected in Ivory Coast

Agence France-Presse

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Vice President George Bush of the United States is to visit Ivory Coast from Oct. 16 to 18 at the invitation of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny.



Gerald Penny/The Associated Press

FALKLANDS BOUND — Isaias Gimenez, father of an Argentine airman who died in the 1982 Falklands war, arriving in London with his daughter on his way to his son's funeral in the Falkland Islands. The two are the first Argentines to travel to the islands since the war.

Dictators Rule Managua, Bishop Says From Exile

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Roman Catholic bishop expelled from Nicaragua in July has harshly attacked the Sandinist government, saying Nicaragua has substituted "one dictatorship for another."

"What we have down there is an international operation supported by international communism, and if we don't realize that, we're acting like children," Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega Mantilla of Juigalpa said Wednesday at a news conference.

He said many nations were concerned that the 1979 revolution had become an "oppressive, militaristic enterprise that suppresses the rights of people."

Bishop Vega was arrested July 4 and taken to the Honduras border. He was told he was being expelled for making statements in Managua and Washington indicating sympathy with the anti-Sandinist rebels.

He has since traveled to the Vatican to report on his dispute with Managua and spoken to audiences in several U.S. cities.

Bishop Vega said he had not yet learned of the results of talks last weekend between President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, about the conflicts between the church and the government.

Church leaders said before the meeting that the government should allow Bishop Vega and another exiled priest, the Reverend Bismarck Carballo, to return.

Bishop Vega said his return must not be negotiated as "in the context of a blackmail that would attempt to silence the church.

"There has been a practice of the government of putting people in jail and then freeing them to say it was due to the magnanimity of the government," he said. "Human rights are not a gift from the government, but something human beings are endowed with."

Asked if he backed the rebels, the bishop said the church did not support "partisan positions that put one segment of society against another."

Charges Against Sri Lankan Envoy Provoke Furor in Canada

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The appointment of Brigadier General Tissa Weeratunga as Sri Lanka's envoy to Canada has touched off a furor here that has embarrassed both Sri Lanka and Canada. It has also strained the two nations' normally warm relations as members of the Commonwealth.

Tamil refugees say the new high commissioner, as ambassadors among Commonwealth countries are called, condoned and sometimes supervised the torture of Tamil guerrilla suspects while commanding the military in the northern province of Jaffna. Ethnic Tamil insurgents are fighting for a separate state in Sri Lanka, where a state of emergency has existed since 1979.

The dispute has also raised broader questions about how much say a nation has over the foreign envoys it accredits. The Canadian government had been told about the reputation of General Weeratunga, a relative of President Junius R. Jayawardene, before it accepted him in February.

Only one refugee has come forward so far to accuse General Weeratunga of directing his torture, but Tamil expatriates here said they would produce others.

Canada's branch of Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, has supported the allegations against General Weeratunga, drawing on information gathered by an Amnesty mission that visited Sri Lanka in 1982.

Sri Lanka was identified in an Amnesty report, "Torture in the Eighties," as one of the countries where the practice had taken place, despite its prohibition in the nation's 1978 constitution, penal code and police ordinance.

General Weeratunga's primary accuser is Umapathisivan Pararajasegaran, a 33-year-old Tamil refugee living in France, who flew to Canada last month to press his case. His was one of the cases that Amnesty cited anonymously to support its conclusion that "sometimes systematic" torture had occurred in Sri Lanka.

After his arrest in August 1979, Mr. Pararajasegaran has charged, he was hung upside down, beaten, jabbed with pins, assaulted on the stomach and testicles and poked in the eyes. General Weeratunga attended some sessions, Mr. Pararajasegaran said at a news conference here.

General Weeratunga could not be reached for comment on the allegations. Lester Corea, his press attaché, said the high commissioner was away on a diplomatic mission.

Instead, Mr. Corea read a statement expressing the Sri Lankan government's "sorrow and concern" about what it called attempts "to distort and disrupt the bond of friendship between our two countries." The statement contended that Mr. Pararajasegaran had "produced a picturesque and fanciful version of allegations against General Weeratunga."

■ Tamil Attacks Reported

Seven civilians and a soldier were killed Friday in two separate bomb attacks by Tamil rebels, a military spokesman told The Associated Press in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The spokesman said one soldier had been killed when Tamil militants detonated explosives hidden under a bridge as an army patrol was passing. He said three civilians had also died in the blast.

In the second attack, the military spokesman said, four civilians were killed when their jeep was blown up as Tamil guerrillas detonated explosives buried in the roadbed.

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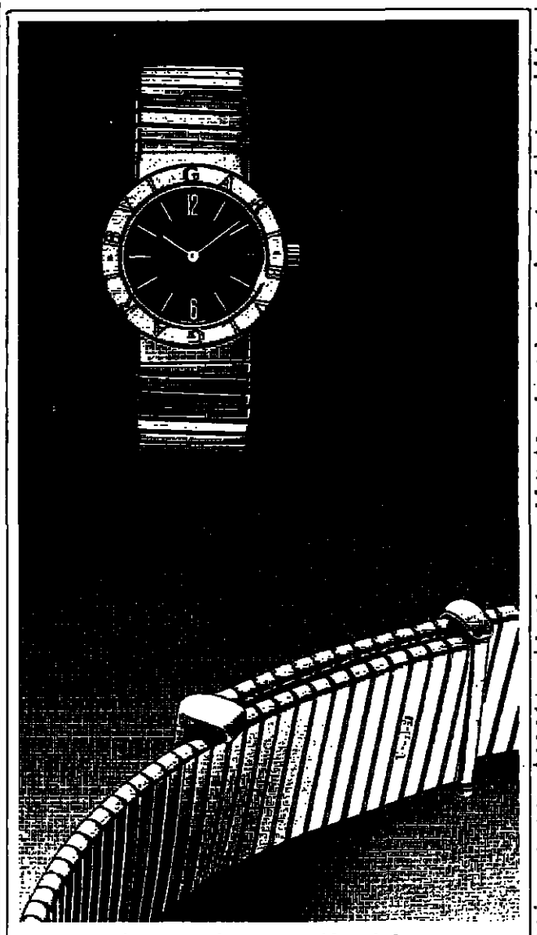

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

America's KGB Tactics

On Aug. 14, the White House endorsed a secret plan to spread lies that might rattle Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya and finally provoke his long-desired overthrow. According to a memorandum first disclosed by The Washington Post, the idea was to "combine real and illusionary events — through a disinformation program — with the basic goal of making Colonel Gadhafi think that there is a high degree of internal opposition to him within Libya, that his key aides are disloyal, that the United States is about to move against him militarily."

However desirable it may be to get rid of this unstable, dangerous dictator, the chosen technique was worthy of the KGB. To the Reagan administration's shame, the "disinformation" worked all too well, but only in the United States.

On Aug. 25, The Wall Street Journal was somehow led to report that Libya and the United States were on a collision course, and that the Pentagon was planning new and bigger raids to "rubble-ize" Libyan oil terminals. Disinformation No. 1. This produced a bewildering flurry of semi-denials from possibly ignorant government agencies. White House officials, however, said that while the Journal account was "not authorized, it was highly authoritative." Disinformation No. 2.

Some reporters smelled a rat. On Aug. 29, The Times' Leslie Gelb reported that a badly written White House directive seemed to have been overzealously carried out by the National Security Council officials who had steered the Journal reporter. Yet when the president's spokesman, Larry Speakes, was asked directly whether the White House was spreading misinformation about Libya, he denied any such campaign. Disinformation No. 3. We recite this history not to berate The Journal or boast about more skeptical editors elsewhere. All media, all Americans, are vulnerable because they must trust their government to some degree. The deliberate abuse of that trust is a scandal. There have been Americans who would rather resign office than participate in such a scam.

Mr. Speakes, the cabinet-level authors of this deception and above all President Ronald Reagan, had better come clean fast. Their blurred and unresponsive comments recently come close to creating Disinformation No. 4. As they prize their own credibility, and that of all America's media, they must recommit themselves, clearly, to the truth. The initial intention may have been to lie abroad rather than at home, where the CIA is explicitly forbidden to sow disinformation through the American media. What possessed the White House to engage in activity that the law explicitly prohibits.

No end can justify these means, not even overthrowing a sponsor of terror. In an open society such lies are bound to be exposed sooner or later — even boastfully in memoirs. What then is the world to think when a president denies that an American arrested in Moscow is a spy? What happens when he must assure a foreign leader that some gun or missile was fired by mistake? What happens to America's serenity when the president's spokesmen have to be cross-examined like proven liars?

There's no place in America for those who envy the Communists their deceptions, and no place there for disinformation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Malaysia Acts Unwisely

On Thursday last week The Wall Street Journal published an account of the Malaysian government's disastrous attempt to corner the world tin market five years ago. On Friday its Asian edition described the Malaysian finance minister's success in buying a local bank and reselling it to a state-owned company, at a very large profit to himself. Later on Friday the government expelled The Journal's two correspondents and prohibited sale of the paper for three months. As one official explained, Malaysia wants the kind of coverage that will encourage foreigners to invest in the country.

The wrestling between governments and newspapers over coverage is incessant. The Malaysian example deserves your notice not only for the self-defeating character of the government's response, but for the particularly unattractive innuendo surrounding it. The Journal observes that for some time Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad has claimed that the paper is controlled by Jews and part of a Zionist plot.

Slightly more than half of Malaysia's people are Moslems, and the fundamentalist Islamic movement periodically incites the government to try to outdo it. Two years ago the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, on an Asian tour, was to play at Kuala Lumpur, but there was a protest, evidently from the government, over the program, which included a piece entitled "Schelomo: a Hebrew Rhapsody." The orchestra canceled the Kuala Lumpur stop. Since that incident the government has used references to purported Zionist plots to deflect the impact of The Journal's stories about mismanagement and corruption.

Malaysia is a democracy, and while the press there is not entirely free, neither is it tightly controlled. But The Journal appears to spook Mr. Mahathir in ways that other publications do not. It has given a good deal of attention to Malaysia, and it is distributed worldwide. It is a direct link between Malaysia and the foreign investors that Malaysia says it wants to attract.

As it happened, the paper's correspondents were expelled just as Mr. Mahathir began a visit to New York to address the United Nations and seek the investment that, in truth, the country urgently needs. It was an inauspicious coincidence. Malaysia's reputation has suffered more than the prime minister seems to realize. When a government answers published reports of misdoing by kicking out reporters and banning sales of newspapers, people will naturally assume that it's because the government has no better answer to offer.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reading the Oil Gauge

Oil imports into the United States have jumped to a startlingly high level, two-thirds above imports at this time last year. It's not quite an emergency, for most of it reflects the rebuilding of stocks. Last year the oil companies, expecting a drop in prices, were letting their inventories run down as low as they could. This year, with the price collapse (probably) over, they are refilling their tanks. This sudden surge of imports probably won't last indefinitely on the present scale but, even taking that into account, the current figures are not reassuring. The basic trends are now pointed in the wrong directions.

While most of the rise in imports is the result of restocking, there is more to it than that. Because prices have fallen, oil consumption is up a little and American oil production is down a little. Added together, the dip in domestic production and the slight rise in consumption come to about half a million barrels of oil a day — an additional half-million barrels, compared with last September, for which the United States must depend on foreign suppliers. That is only about 3 percent of the gigantic U.S. daily demand for oil. But to measure it in another and possibly more relevant way, a sudden shortage of half a million barrels a day would be enough to cause gasoline lines and another cycle of soaring prices.

By an instructive coincidence, U.S. imports from Saudi Arabia have risen by about half a million barrels a day since last year. Saudi Arabia is neither the only source of American imports nor usually the largest source — but for America and the world it is always the most important source. It is the only country with both the technical and political capability to swing its production across a very wide range to suit market conditions or its own strategy. Everywhere else in the world, oil wells are pumping pretty close to full tilt. When an importing country like the United States needs more oil, that oil will come, directly or indirectly, from the Gulf. The Saudis and their neighbors are the swing suppliers.

Saudi Arabia is a friendly country, and there is no reason why the United States should not have a normal trading relationship with it. But the Middle East is a region of violently unstable politics, and the war between Iran and Iraq has vast implications for future Saudi oil policy. Iran's recent successes are already visibly affecting Saudi Arabia's decisions on oil.

The question for Americans is whether they want to go ahead mindlessly increasing their use of oil and their need for imports, knowing what happened twice before. There's only one sensible answer, and by the way, it argues powerfully in favor of raising the gasoline tax.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Explaining the Soviet Offer

The agreement to hold the "preparatory" meeting in Iceland next week between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev raises some puzzling questions as to Soviet motives. Mr. Gorbachev proposed a preparatory meeting with Mr. Reagan earlier this year, but the idea got a cool response. It isn't hard to see why the idea appeals to the administration now; assuming that the meeting in Iceland goes at all well, Republican candidates may benefit in the Nov. 4 elections. Not all the explanations for the renewed Soviet offer are good news.

One is that the Soviets, stung by world reaction to the Daniloff arrest, are anxious to put the shoe on the other foot. Another is that Mr. Gorbachev, having loudly demanded the prospect of progress in arms control as a prerequisite for a summit, hopes to score some real or cosmetic gains that will make it politically acceptable for him to settle for less at the previously agreed-on summit in the United States.

— Los Angeles Times.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

With Alfonsín, Democracy Has a Chance

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — In a world filled with bad news, what a pleasure to turn to Argentina as it turns a corner. Serious problems remain, especially economic ones, but for the first time in more than half a century Argentina is establishing a stable political base.

President Raúl Alfonsín will soon have completed half of his six-year term. In the past, that would have meant the opening of coup season. President Arturo Frondizi lasted just over three years in office (1958-1962) before being overthrown by the military. Arturo Illia (1963-1966) was overthrown before he had completed three years. The last Peronist government (1973-1976) also failed to make the midway point.

There are no coup warning-bells ringing in Argentina today — even though Mr. Alfonsín put nine senior military commanders on trial and imprisoned them. In years gone by, to have suggested such a thing would have meant the end of the government. Not now. Mr. Alfonsín remains in charge and few doubt that he will complete his term.

If he does, that in itself will change recent history. General Juan D. Perón was the last Argentine president to complete a term in office, from 1946-1955. Even more striking, Mr. Alfonsín will be the first civilian president to complete a full term since Marcelo T. de Alvear some 60 years ago.

The main reason for optimism is that the military men are in no position to take power. They are likely to remain in the barracks. No military coup in Argentine history has ever been carried out against the will of the people; every coup has happened because a popular majority seemed to favor it, or was at least willing to accept it. But now no one wants the military back. There are two main reasons:

First, Mr. Alfonsín is a popular president who combines a leader's charisma with a reputation for devotion to democratic principles and rule of law. Like President Ronald Reagan, he has a certain Teflon insulation. Even when his government makes mistakes, he is not blamed.

Second, the Argentine people are not likely to forget disasters of the last military government: incompetence in the war against Britain; the domestic horrors of the so-called "dirty war," and the colossal economic mess the generals left behind. A Buenos Aires cab driver said last month: "To our shame, we Argentines stood aside when the military moved against Arturo Illia. We will not do that again. Should the generals move against Alfonsín, they will find 25 million Argentines in the streets to oppose them."

Another reason for optimism is that the two major political blocs, the Peronist Party and Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union, have put aside much of their earlier antagonism to collaborate for the common good. This is crucial for the success of Argentine democracy, for Mr. Alfonsín could get no measure through the congress without Peronist votes. A consensus politician by nature, Mr. Alfonsín has worked hard to secure Peronist cooperation. Conventional wisdom suggested that Peronist labor would reject his Austral plan — an austerity program aimed at controlling inflation. But the great majority cooperated.

Diego Guelar, a congressman, has explained the position of many Peronists: "One need not fully agree with the Austral plan, or other measures Alfonsín has taken, in order to support them. The country was in a desperate situation. It is a matter of getting behind the president's efforts to do something, or watch the country collapse."

Miraculously, the Austral plan worked, reducing inflation from about 30 percent a month to only 3 percent over the first year of its operation. Perhaps it worked too well, for if the government can be given low marks for anything, it would be for resting too long on its laurels. This was an emergency measure — by definition, of limited durability. A year after it was instituted, it began to spring leaks. Inflation was almost 7 percent in July.

The government has tried new measures to hold the line, but what is really needed is a move from inflation control to a program for sustained economic growth, including measures to attract foreign investment. Senior government officials say that they understand this and note that no development program could have worked, nor could any foreign investment have been attracted, without political stability and public confidence. Necessarily, these were the first priority; now that things are going so well in the political arena, more attention will be focused on economic growth.

But even with the government's full attention, it will not be easy to get the economy moving. Without new foreign investment, Argentina's development capital must come from export earnings. But because it is making an honest effort to meet its international obligations, most export earnings have been going to service the debt.

Then along came the United States with last month's subsidized grain sale to the Soviet Union, one of Argentina's principal markets. Such sales further depress the price of Argentina's export commodities, making it even more difficult to service the debt and leaving less capital for domestic development.

Washington was not trying to hurt Argentina; rather, it was retaliating for European subsidies and trying to help its own depressed agricultural sector. Yet such U.S. sales, if continued, could have spelled economic disaster for Argentina and possibly aborted the process of democratization.

Washington should more carefully consider all the consequences of trade decisions; if it wants democracy to succeed and wants Argentina to continue to service the debt, it should be assisting that country's economic development.

Argentina has turned a corner, but its new democracy is not likely to survive increasing impoverishment and economic frustration. As Mr. Alfonsín said before the 1983 election: "We must restore political liberties, but we must also keep bread on the tables." The second is likely to prove more difficult than the first and will be the true test of Argentine democracy.

The writer is director of Argentine Studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

A Superpower Pact on Missiles Won't Help Europe

By Michel Tatu

PARIS — The Soviets have not yet confirmed it publicly, but there are indications that they have made a significant move in talks with the United States on Intermediate Nuclear Forces, or Euromissiles. They are reported to have dropped their insistence that these negotiations be linked to the question of French and British nuclear forces.

This would mean that they are accepting not only the existence of these forces at the present level — as they said in the past — but also the modernization programs currently underway, namely the deployment of the M-4 MIRVed missiles on French submarines and the replacement of the Polaris by the Trident missile on British ships.

This would be a big step toward an agreement, and very different from past Soviet positions on the SS-20 issue. Remember that during the Brezhnev years, the most that Moscow was ready to concede was a negotiation on its old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles which had to be dismantled anyway. Moscow also contended at that time that its new SS-20s, massively deployed after 1977, were merely an answer to the forward-based American systems, which were not missiles but planes. Yuri Andropov changed this position when he was leader. He said that he wanted to keep only as many missiles as the French and British had in their arsenals. He was the first to accept the idea of an actual reduction in the number of Soviet SS-20s.

Mikhail Gorbachev in January changed the Soviet position once more and made the number of Soviet intermediate range nuclear weapons dependent on the number of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. More recently, he accepted an interim agreement: the maintenance of a limited number of American missiles in Europe and an equally limited number of SS-20 west of the Urals.

Mr. Gorbachev will seize any opportunity to exploit differences between America and its European allies.

A Soviet-American deal thus should be possible on the basis of President Ronald Reagan's recent proposal: 100 warheads on each side. The two sides still differ about Asia, where the United States wants no more than 100 warheads on either side while Moscow is holding out, at least publicly, for a freeze of its arsenal at the present level of 171 launchers. This difficulty can probably be overcome. If the Russians are really ready to make a drastic cut in their SS-20 force in Europe (to 33 from more than 250), and if they are willing to overlook the French and British nuclear forces, then the pressure for accepting an agreement may well become irresistible.

This, paradoxically, might not be a happy prospect for Europeans. European governments had found it difficult to persuade their public opinion and their parliaments to accept the deployment of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on their soil. Now this dispute is behind them, and they have become comfortable in their security situation. Responsible officials, while not commenting publicly, are making it clear in private that they do not think that a return to the pre-1979 situation is in the interest of Western Europe.

The lesson of the big Soviet military buildup of the seventies, in fact, was twofold: On the one hand, the Russians achieved nuclear parity with the Americans and continued to improve on it, making it increasingly difficult for the United States to deter them from exerting pressure on the countries on their periphery. The rise of the anti-nuclear movement in the United States, General Bernard Rogers's doctrine of giving conventional defenses priority over nuclear weapons in NATO, and even Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative have shown that the message was received in Washington: fewer nukes, and even no use of nukes at all, in the broad East-West conflict.

On the other hand, Western Europe has remained vulnerable to the threat from the nuclear and conventional potential of the Soviet Union. The SS-20 program raised this threat to a provocative level — hence the NATO reaction — but the threat would have been and will be there with or without the new weapons.

Therefore it was a fact of life that deterrence, in order to remain credible in the new situation of U.S.-Soviet parity, had to be made more rigid and more compelling for all parties. One way to achieve this was to move deterrence closer to the European theater of operations by putting at least a part of the American nuclear arsenal in the immediate vicinity of the likely target of the threat, preferably in fixed positions. This was the rationale behind the 1979 NATO decision. And it might be swept away by the wind of the new détente.

This is not to say that the superpowers should not seek agreement to stop the arms race, even in Europe. But it is a fact that Washington has often found it easier to make agreements on issues affecting the European "theater" than on weapons that directly affect the territories of the two super powers.

Mr. Reagan seems to be in a hurry to make a deal on intermediate range nuclear weapons which are of paramount importance to Europe, and slower to accept a limitation on his SDI. We may be sure that Mr. Gorbachev will seize this opportunity to exploit the differences between the United States and the European members of the alliance.

The writer, a leading commentator on international affairs, is an editorial writer for Le Monde, the French daily. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Reagan's 'Spy' Blunder Will Be Costly

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "There was no connection between these two releases," insisted the president to the belief of nobody.

Sometimes a president is duty-bound to maintain a diplomatic fiction in the national interest; in the Daniloff trade, however, Ronald Reagan is straining to disguise the collapse of his negotiating position on a matter of principle, and deserves no credit for lying in the line of duty.

By capitulating to Soviet hostage-taking, Mr. Reagan permitted the KGB to say to agents in the future: Don't worry about getting caught, because we can always pick up an American citizen as hostage, and you will be swapped and back home before facing long interrogation.

Never before has the U.S. response to Soviet hostage-taking been so dangerously pusillanimous. In the previous two cases, a trial and incarceration was the penalty for spying; in Mr. Reagan's appeasing precedent, four minutes in a U.S. court with the Russian refusing to admit a thing was the "justice" administered before the spy was exchanged.

This followed the most far-reaching, calculated personal insult ever delivered to an American president by a Soviet leader. When Mr. Reagan offered his personal testimony that the American newsman, Nicholas Daniloff, was not a CIA agent, Mikhail Gorbachev in effect called him a liar, claiming the newsman was "caught red-handed." Neither Nikita Khrushchev nor Leonid Brezhnev was brazen enough to try that in a similar situation with John F. Kennedy or Jimmy Carter.

By turning the other cheek, by not insisting his word be taken seriously, Mr. Reagan has encouraged the false assumption being made in almost every embassy in Washington: that the American newsman must have been a spy. Mr. Daniloff thinks he has come out with journalistic honor unbesmirched; but as a result of the transparent exchange "arrangement" every U.S. reporter, executive and tourist in Moscow was betrayed.

In private, the appeasement was even worse than in public. The only attempt at a tough-minded move in this entire affair was the handing of a list of 25 Russian spies operating under the auspices of the United Nations to the Soviet UN delegate; previously, we had left the choice of removals to them.

"Another fine mess you've gotten us into, Gorby!"

But that temporary resolve vanished in the rush to the summit. Valery Savchenko and Vladislav Skvortsov of the Soviet UN mission are the sort who ought to be on top of the expulsion list, but I understand that they have been granted a reprieve and their cases will be discussed in Iceland. FBI men who made an arrest to stop the Soviet UN staff from implanting a network of "sleeper" agents in America have rarely been more disheartened.

And what do we have to show for this display of ineptitude, retreat from principle, other-cheek-turning and spy-licensing?

We have our hostage back and his editors grateful. We also have Mr. and Mrs. Yuri Orlov, heros used as fig leaves, as we again accept the Soviet claim that dissidents can be equated with Western agents and used to sweeten spy trades. And Mr. Reagan has his summit meeting.

But Mr. Reagan had boasted of an assurance that the next summit session would take place in the United States this year. And he had solemnly ruled out a conference during the weeks before the U.S. elections.

"This is not a summit," Mr. Reagan says of his forthcoming meeting with his superpower counterpart, in the same plaintive voice as "There was no connection between these two releases." But if words have meaning, the meeting of the leaders of the United States and Soviet Union in Iceland will be a summit meeting.

No wonder he has to pretend that this summit meeting, at a time and in a place of Mr. Gorbachev's choosing, is not a summit meeting. No wonder the Soviet leader can so easily get away with calling the president a liar.

In accepting the Soviet Union's shrewd proposal for a test summit session, he is letting the Soviet leader be the test-giver while we are the test-takers. If Mr. Reagan "passes" his test — if he assures Mr. Gorbachev that arms control proposals will dominate a subsequent summit meeting — then the Russian will grant Mr. Reagan's fondest wish of a joint Christmastime tour of the United States. If he falls short of Mr. Gorbachev's demands, he would be a failure just before an election. The Russian holds the whip hand.

That is no way to go to a meeting with the Soviet Union. The only way to get a good agreement is to be prepared to leave without any agreement. In surrendering on hostage-taking and in falling for the test-summit ploy, Mr. Reagan has blundered badly. It's going to be a long fourth quarter.

The New York Times.

Pretoria Has Might On Its Side

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — In the debate on South Africa's future, sanctions are not the key issue. War is. Sanctions won't win majority power; war will, as in Zimbabwe. But how long will it take? This is the big question, and it is in danger of being obscured.

Undoubtedly, white South Africa is winning the war at the moment. The loss of foreign investment, the drying up of bank loans, the outflow of skilled manpower and the gradual closing of foreign markets are all hurting it. But South Africa has the upper hand in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and, internally, dealing with the guerrilla forces of the African National Congress.

South Africa has had the Angolan government on the defensive since February 1984, when it pressured Angola to sign a cease-fire accord. Angola, instead of being able to give support to the guerrilla army of the South West African People's Organization's effort to wrest control of neighboring Namibia from South Africa, was forced to jointly patrol the border area to limit SWAPO infiltration. When this agreement ended in May 1985, South Africa stepped up its support of UNITA, the dissident National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The Angolan government is locked in battles with both UNITA and the South African Army. Without 20,000 Cuban troops at its rear it would collapse.

In 1983, Mozambique's president, Samora Machel, asked Washington to see if Pretoria would agree to a deal. His country was riven by drought, economic mismanagement and sabotage caused by the dissident movement, Renamo, funded mainly by Pretoria. In March 1984, Mr. Machel signed the Nkomati accord with Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

Mozambique has kept its side of the bargain — to close down the operation of the ANC. But the South African defense force broke it, continuing to supply Renamo, which with unofficial Portuguese, West German and Omanese aid, succeeds in keeping Mr. Machel on the ropes. Meanwhile, to keep Mr. Machel pliable, South Africa helps Mozambique guard the power lines of its mighty Caborra Bassa dam.

Lesotho, the landlocked enclave state surrounded by South Africa was given short shrift when it continued to defy Pretoria, harboring ANC members and deciding to open diplomatic relations with Communist states. In January, after South Africa blockaded Lesotho, resulting in a coup, the new government agreed to expel all ANC members.

Undoubtedly the ANC's military reach increased during the 1980s. Even after the Nkomati accord the ANC continued to step up its bombings inside South Africa. However, the attacks are less sophisticated and more random than in the past, partly because without bases in nearby countries the ANC cannot plan its attacks as carefully.

As Pretoria's hand has strengthened, Moscow and its allies have become more cautious. While 20,000 Cuban troops remain in Angola they do not engage in combat with UNITA or Pretoria's forces. Moscow has all but deserted Mozambique, giving it barely any economic aid.

Could the equation change?

Certainly. Angola has been strengthening its defenses with surface-to-air missiles. Late last year, the Angolan air force bought some Western helicopters in a bid to wrest air supremacy from South Africa. South Africa has taken more casualties in its raids into Angola.

But, overall, the correlation of forces favors Pretoria. The South African arms industry, seriously deficient in some areas, particularly aircraft, is becoming more self-sufficient. Renamo and UNITA are tearing the life out of Mozambique and Angola. SWAPO is making little headway militarily, and the ANC only appears so potent because of the disturbances, self-generated for the most part, in South African townships. Bloody as the riots are, they do not threaten the stability of the state.

The blood will continue to flow, but unless President Fidel Castro were to unleash Cuban troops, there is unlikely in the forseeable future to be enough fire power psychologically, if not militarily, to tip the balance. White South Africa is strong enough to defend itself indefinitely. ANC guerrillas can give South Africa hell, but only at enormous cost to themselves. Sanctions or no, the conflict, sadly, may limp on from decade to decade without clear solution.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Lights Out'

LONDON — The extinction by the Italian and Turkish Governments of the lighthouses in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Red Sea is viewed with much concern in leading shipping circles. The British Foreign Office has been requested to urge the belligerents to recognize the great importance of continuing the lights in the highways of general commerce. The underwriters at Lloyd's yesterday quoted a special rate of ten shillings per cent. to cover any claim on steamers meeting with mishap.

The London "Daily Telegraph" comments: "This wholesale extinction of the lights essential to the safe passage to and from the ports in the eastern Mediterranean and vital to the safe conduct of trade by the Suez Canal route constitutes an infringement of the rights of Europe. The neutral Powers ought strenuously to resist. It entirely lacks justification."

1936: Society's Victim?

CHAUMONT (Haute-Marne) — "The French Lindbergh trial" ended in an uproar and a near-riot tonight [Oct. 3] with Gabriel Soclay, cursing the judge and court as he was condemned to death for the kidnapping and murder of four-year-old Nicole Marescot. After brief deliberations of the jury, Soclay was led in handcuffed to hear the verdict. The prisoner protested a final time, "I maintain that I am innocent." He remained calm while the judge slowly read the fatal words, "condemned to be led to the public place of Chaumont to have his head cut off." Suddenly, Soclay lost all control. "What, condemned to death!" he screamed, his face contorted with rage. "I refuse! I am the victim of society! You filthy people! Yes, Mr. Prosecutor, I am a victim of society and you are a wretch!" Soclay was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

OPINION

For Reagan, a Summit Induces Amnesia

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The last time an American and Russian met at a summit in Reykjavik, the American was Bobby Fischer, the Russian was Boris Spassky, and the game was chess. The American won, then quit the game forever. Next week, same place, different game, Ronald Reagan meets Mikhail Gorbachev. This time, either outcome would be a blessing. Neither is likely.

All summits are a risk, the Reykjavik summit more than most. A snap summit carries added drama and expectations. No one will be satisfied if the only result this time is a smiling "spirit of Reykjavik." Mr. Gorbachev wants results, meaning agreements, and the fear is that he is prepared to call the summit a failure if he does not get them.

Hence the hunger for results. But results where? The Geneva deal closest to completion concerns Euromissiles. But closest does not mean close. Such a deal is nowhere near completion. The latest Soviet terms — a time-limited agreement, with leap of faith verification and no curb on short-range nuclear systems (which can substitute for dismantled SS-20s) — are risible. If Mr. Reagan caves in on these terms he will have forfeited his single most important foreign-policy achievement: facing down the Soviets and holding NATO together on Euromissile deployment.

Why, then, go to Reykjavik? For one thing, Mr. Reagan likes summits. Not for the glory but for the talk. He believes that one-on-one he can change things: if not the Evil Empire's wish to prevail, then its illusion about a corresponding American wish. According to a senior administration official, the president accepted Mr. Gorbachev's Reykjavik offer because "the president has always felt that he is a good communicator. He sees the possibility of sitting down with Gorbachev and getting across the point ... that he's serious" about negotiations.

Besides turning Mr. Gorbachev around with a good chat, poolside, the hurry-up summit has side purposes too. It gives the president a club with which to beat back a contrary Congress challenging him on everything from a nuclear test ban to South African sanctions.

Republican campaign advisors see yet another gain from the summit. "A political masterpiece, a real coup," said one. For what? For winning the November congressional elections on a peace plank. "If you're talking about pure political expediency, it came down well. It's the long-term aspects that are disturbing." The epitaph of an administration navigating with a short horizon.

But worse than what may happen at Reykjavik is how we got there. The road to Reykjavik ran through Nicholas Daniloff. With that deal, Mr. Reagan gave up not just a Soviet spy but a principle and a policy. The principle is that in the United States spying is a punishable offense. The policy is — was — the administration decision to cut down the size of the KGB branch office in New York. Gennadi Zakharov is free. (And without so much as a decent interval. Before Mr. Daniloff had landed in the United States, Mr. Zakharov was already gone.) The expulsion of 25 senior KGB at the Soviet United Nations mission is now meekly on hold.

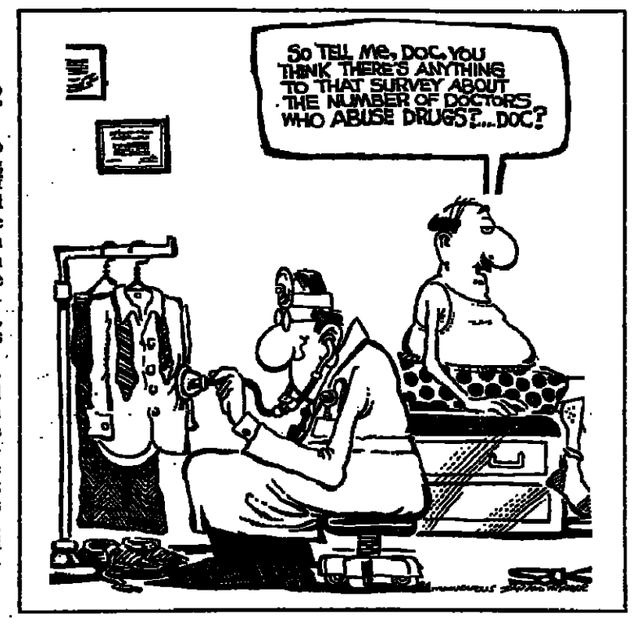
What is wrong with that? Did we not liberate Yuri Orlov as a result? Yes, but behind Mr. Orlov are tens of thousands in jail and psychiatric hospitals or just asking to leave the prison that is the Soviet Union. The Soviet capacity to manufacture hostages, indigenous and foreign, is unlimited. Against an endless supply of hostages, the West will need an endless supply of principles to give up in exchange. It hasn't many left.

Hence the final purpose of the rush to summit: to bury such melancholy calculations in an avalanche of summit excitement and speculation. It worked. As spin control, the summit is already a success. Reykjavik knocked Mr. Zakharov off the front page. Indeed, with Reykjavik and all, it already seems retrograde to be talking about the Daniloff affair. Old news. "The board has been swiftly cleared of a clutter of pawns so pursuit of larger stakes can resume," approved The New York Times.

There is nothing like a summit to launch a mood of good feeling, nothing like a snap summit to induce a state of amnesic excitement. The networks lead the way, erasing the past as they go. The night the summit was announced, Tom Brokaw ended NBC Nightly News with a homily on summitry written in the post-Daniloff language of moral equivalence. You know: two men, two systems, stakes high, world watching, arms abuilding ... Daniloff-who?

It does not matter much that the president claims the deal is not a deal and the summit is not a summit, though television networks had quite a time with knowing grins about the double-talk. But double-talk — lying — is the soul of diplomacy. The problem is not that a covering lie is told. The problem is the substance of the underly.ng truth. The problem is what has been forfeited on the road to Reykjavik and what remains to be forfeited when we get there.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Novel Approach to Disarmament: You Cut, I Choose

I would like to air an innovative proposal for mutual disarmament that I presented recently at a seminar in Geneva on security and development, organized by the United Nations-based World Social Prospects Association.

The approach could achieve the seemingly impossible: balanced arms reduction between two countries, in steps small enough not to be threatening. Meanwhile, at the end of each step, each side thinks that it has secured an advantage over the other, so that both are keen to proceed to the next stage.

The idea, based on the "You cut, I choose" technique applied by children when sharing cake between each other, was first applied to disarmament by Dr. Stephen Salter of Edinburgh University.

First, the two countries concerned make a comprehensive list of their weaponry, assigning value points to each group of weapons, with the points totalling 100. Then, and this is the crucial step, a small mutual reduction would be agreed, say 1 or 2 percent. Each side, however, chooses weapons up to this point value from the other side's list.

The two sides are almost certain to differ in their perceptions of their own and each other's weapons, putting the greatest point value on their most defensive, and on the other side's most threatening weapons systems. In the mutual reduction process, each side will tend to choose for disposal these most threatening weapons, so that both sides will come out of the process with a perception of having secured an advantage.

Both sides should then be willing to adjust their points value to 100 again and repeat the reduction process.

The technique does not by itself solve the problems of verification and of ensuring the initial accuracy of the list, but these problems exist in any disarmament process. They would be minimized by the smallness of the initial changes, which would initially produce a negligible shift in the balance of power, even if imperceptible cheating had occurred; and by the leisurely pace of the process, which allows each side to ponder and gather intelligence on the outcome of each stage before proceeding to the next.

As the Gorbachev-Reagan summit approaches, each is anxious to reassure an ever more anxious world of their good faith in wanting to reverse the arms race. There could be no greater reassurance than an offer to cut and choose as just described, an offer, moreover, that would have great propaganda value if the other side failed to respond positively, for only a country seeking to maintain military superiority could rationally refuse such an offer. Both the United States and the Soviet Union deny that this is so in their case. It is time that their assertions were put to the test.

PAUL EKINS.
London.

The Acquisition of Culture

Regarding "2 Birthday Cheers for Harvard, But Only 2" (Meanwhile, Sept. 9):

Like Edward M. Yoder Jr., I am a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and I must agree with much of what he has to say about U.S. higher education. I myself suffered (although I didn't realize it at the time) from the "elective system" as applied at Chapel Hill. As an honors student, I was allowed to take practically whatever courses I chose, and as a result it was only later in life that I acquired the *culture générale* that one expects from any European institution of higher learning. Fortunately this situation is now changing in many U.S. colleges and universities, if not yet in Harvard itself.

I am not sure that Mr. Yoder is entirely right about France, however. Without questioning the commanding position occupied by the Ecole Normale Supérieure, one thinks immediately of several other *grandes écoles* (the Polytechnique, the Ecole Nationale d'Administration and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris) which supply their fair share of France's leadership. And if the Sorbonne has managed to keep a kind of dusty prestige over the centuries, the regional universities have made great strides in recent years, particularly since the "revolution" of 1968.

GARRY FULLERTON.
Paris.

Holy Confusion at the Polls

It is indeed frightening that Pat Robertson, tentative presidential aspirant, awaits the go-ahead from God to run for office. The U.S. dollar does carry the words "In God We Trust," but I assume that Mr. Robertson's statement has a more spiritual thrust.

It would not hurt to bear in mind, while observing such a candidacy, that God is not always, or not apparently so, on the right side. Hitler's troops had "God With Us" on their belt buckles.

STEVEN TRACY.
Göttingen, West Germany.

Card-Carrying Intellectuals

That such a book as "Card-Carrying Americans: Privacy, Security and National I.D. Card Debate," by Joseph W. Eaton *(Books, Sept. 19)*, should have been written, much less published, is not only a disgrace to the first *moral* society of men in human history — the United States — but a good indication of the sort of gibberish being produced by America's unemployed and unemployable "intellectuals."

DOROTHY J. YOUNG.
Geneva.

Expatriate Quandary

Many thanks for "One Woman, Two Countries and a Quandary of Statues" *(Meanwhile, Sept. 2)* by Joan Z. Shore, who perfectly captured the special feelings of an American abroad: a kind of split personality which is nonetheless enriched by the experience.

M.L. FOX.
Paris.

Needed: Surrogate Parents

Regarding the opinion column "Born Into a Nasty Triangle, Courtesy of Womb Business (Sept. 1):

Barbara Roessner missed several important points about surrogate parenting and, in particular, the "Baby M" case. This case involves a woman in New Jersey who agreed to bear a baby by artificial insemination for a childless couple. She was supposed to relinquish the baby at birth. However, after the birth, the woman changed her mind, broke her agreement and is trying to retain custody of the baby. The case is being decided by a family court judge.

Whatever the outcome of this particular case, one thing is very clear: Surrogate parenting will not disappear as a practice because the basic need it meets, unfortunately, will not disappear either. It is simply a response to one of the United States' most widespread and least understood problems — infertility.

One out of every six American couples is unable to bear a child. It is hard to describe the depression, despair and rage these couples feel. A woman once explained these feelings to me by saying, "No one ever died from infertility, but you wish you would."

For these couples, surrogate parenting is literally the answer to their prayers. It gives them the biologically linked child they never thought they would be able to have. To fully understand the "Baby M" case, you must understand this context and how aberrant this case is from the norm. In the last 11 years I have been involved in arranging surrogate births for nearly 150 couples. Of those, this is the only one in which custody has been challenged in court. The others have been marked by very real trust, comfort and mutual support by both the couples and surrogates.

Many times, the surrogate and the couple have become close friends during the term of pregnancy. Some couples have witnessed their babies' birth; others have even coached the surrogate through natural childbirth.

Many surrogates describe feelings of intense satisfaction and joy at delivering a baby to its waiting parents. And some have even served as surrogates for the same couple more than once.

NOEL KEANE.
Executive Director,
The Infertility Center of New York.

In Praise of Harry Hopkins, Model Servant of the Public

By Verne W. Newton

BETHESDA, Maryland — In his haste to accumulate wealth, the former White House aide-turned-lobbyist, Michael K. Deaver, may have displayed poor judgment or worse. If so, however, his excesses are a matter of degree. For the past 25 years, no right has been more

MEANWHILE

inalienable than the right of White House aides to cash in on proximity to power. Some decorate corporate boards, some are given instant Wall Street partnerships, some remain in Washington on big-buck retainers.

It is thus worth recalling that things were not always this way — recalling, specifically, Harry Hopkins, one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's most trusted aides. To the modern breed of White House advisers, Mr. Hopkins must seem a pathetic loser. He arrived in Washington at the age of 43 and for the next 12 years his salary was lower than it had been before he came.

He once unsentimentally described his love of his country to students at Grinnell College, his alma mater. "Nothing must happen to it," he said, "and those of us who get a chance, and many of us will because of the things this nation has done for us, should and will be motivated when the time comes to serve it well."

He did serve it well and no one since was as close to a president as Mr. Hopkins was from 1937 to 1945. He was deputy president, chief of staff and national security adviser all in one.

As a father of four, he lived on the margin. Even so, he never tried to trade on his great power or his friendship with the president. It seems never to have occurred to him.

He was not only F.D.R.'s eyes and ears but also his legs. His crucial visits to Churchill in January 1941 and to Stalin the following July helped forge the Grand Alliance. So complete was Mr. Roosevelt's trust in him that when Mr. Hopkins embarked on his London and Moscow missions he carried no written instructions. When the plane carrying him to see Churchill landed, Mr. Hopkins, his body depleted from malnutrition, was too weak to unfasten his seat belt. Because of a strange, still undiagnosed intestinal disorder, he received no nourishment from food he ate and was kept alive only by painful and difficult injections and transfusions.

After F.D.R.'s death, Mr. Hopkins dragged his emaciated body into retirement. He wanted only to write a book about Mr. Roosevelt. He had no agent, no big advances, no package deals. He did not collect directors' fees or retainers. He never wrote the book, but followed the president to the grave nine months later. General George C. Marshall, himself an Olympian figure, said: "The country will never even vaguely appreciate the service he rendered."

Prime ministers and presidents from around the world had sought him out when they were in Washington. The titans of American industry were impressed with his cool, clear thinking. He could have named his job and salary.

Instead, he died virtually penniless. The estate's tiny cash assets included $2 Mr. Roosevelt had sent him after he had managed to put a couple of pounds on his ravaged body and 32 Canadian dollars he had won playing backgammon with Churchill. He cherished these mementoes as he cherished his friendship with these two great men. He would never have tried to cash in on either one.

The writer is working on a documentary about Harry Hopkins. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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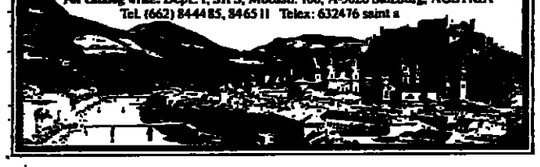

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Rest of Africa, Gulf States	$	550	300	165

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N. America	U.S.$	297	164	85
Caribbean	U.S.$	297	164	85
Brazil	U.S.$	372	186	94
Chile	U.S.$	540	270	135

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Australia (air mail) (Syd., Mel., Perth)	U.S.$	310	78
	U.S.$	278	74
Bangladesh	U.S.$	265	70
Brunei	U.S.$	212	57
China	U.S.$	372	93
Guam	U.S.$	210	52.50
Hong Kong	H.K.$	1,085	330
India	U.S.$	250	83
Indonesia	U.S.$	292	80
Japan	U.S.$	406	106
Korea	U.S.$	198	50
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U.K. Labor Party Shows Voters 'Its True Color': No Longer Red

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

BLACKPOOL, England — The Labor Party closed its annual political conference Friday with the traditional singing of its anthem, The Red Flag. But during the five-day meeting the banner that Labor displayed to potential voters was decidedly pink.

Gone, too, was the party logo of a red flag, replaced by a budding rose. "Jobs and Industry," the slogan of the most recent election in 1983, had become the anodyne "Putting People First."

Perhaps the most startling change was the relative absence of bitter public debate between the Labor's Party's leftist and not-so-leftist members that has provided some of Britain's most transfixing political theater each fall.

Even some of the participants pronounced this year's Labor gathering boring.

Such comments are music to the ears of Labor's tough new image builders, who set out to make the conference as uneventful as possible. In the process, they hope they have also made the Labor Party electable.

"We're trying to show the Labor Party in its true color: a smart party, a vigorous party, a competent party, and a winning party," said Peter Mandelson, a former television producer who is the party's new director of campaigns and communications.

The party's leader, Neil Kinnock, was jubilant Friday. "We can win the next general election outright," he declared.

The landslide 1983 victory of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a Conservative, was seen as being as much the result of the Labor Party's bickering, radical and amateurish image as of Mrs. Thatcher's popularity.

Now, with her popularity at its lowest point, the image makers have tried to show that Labor has changed.

The Conservatives say that the Labor Party is still more radical than most Britons will tolerate. The policy proposals approved at Blackpool produced mixed evidence.

On the domestic economy, the positions adopted were fairly moderate. Although some delegations demanded a pledge to renationalize all of the industries sold into private hands by Mrs. Thatcher, a conference resolution softened that to include only the national telephone and gas companies.

Demands for a national minimum wage were approved, but attempts to commit the party to setting the wage at a specific level were rejected.

On defense, the picture is less clear. Delegates approved resolutions to dismantle Britain's independent nuclear force and to send back all U.S. nuclear weapons stationed in Britain.

The defense resolutions led to some disgruntlement on both ends of the party spectrum. The far left was disappointed when the party voted overwhelmingly to maintain high levels of spending on conventional defense, to stay firmly inside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and not to close nonnuclear U.S. military bases.

The intervention of U.S. officials, including Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, made it easier to muffle the disappointment of the party's right wing over the disarmament vote, Labor strategists said.

Mr. Weinberger's remark Monday that a nonnuclear Labor government could lead to the break-up of NATO was "a godsend," one strategist said, because it allowed the party to shift attention to U.S. "bullying."

The party leadership is not bound to adopt conference votes as part of its electoral platform, but virtually all of the proposals approved at the conference had been submitted directly by the leadership.

Analysts in and outside the party credited Mr. Kinnock's leadership with eliminating much of the usual bickering. They said he had infused the rank and file with the belief that victory was attainable, but only if they did things his way.

Mr. Kinnock's three years of leadership have been marked by a concerted effort to gain control of the internal party apparatus. One of the first tasks he set was to rid the party of the most visible proponents of the Trotskyite far left, a group called the Militant Tendency.

In 1985, Mr. Kinnock took the group on directly with a bitingly critical speech that drove their leaders to march out of the hall in anger. On the first day of this year's conference, the party's leadership voted to eject them from the party.

Micha Bar-Am/The New York Times

Shimon Peres, left, and Yitzhak Shamir after agreeing to a power-sharing accord in 1984. At center is Moshe Arens, a cabinet minister and, at left background, Yitzhak Modai.

Talks on Shamir-Peres Rotation Stall

Former Justice Minister, Peace Moves Are Said to Be Issues

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Prime Minister Shimon Peres met Friday but were reportedly unable to resolve differences over the rotation of their positions, which is scheduled to take place Oct. 14.

However, aides said they believed the problems would be overcome soon.

The differences are believed to center partly on changes in the cabinet and partly on a fear by Mr. Shamir that Mr. Peres, in a final speech to the Knesset, or parliament, would try to commit Israel to a more strenuous search for a Middle East peace accord than he advocates.

Those differences were dramatized in two interviews Friday. Mr. Shamir said he was in no hurry to forge a peace with Jordan, while Mr. Peres said that Israel must continue to initiate peace moves.

Mr. Shamir was quoted in the newspaper Ha'aretz as having said that King Hussein of Jordan "says openly he is ready to go alone to negotiations if Israel is ready to return everything to him. There is no chance of that."

Instead, Mr. Shamir said, Israel can tell Hussein, "Look, we can continue the present relations."

"The state of relations is not bad," he said. "There are almost no security problems with Jordan."

Unlike Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir opposes the return of any part of the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Jordan. Israel captured the area in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Peres, speaking on Israel Radio, said: "We have to maintain initiative all the time. That is the essence of Israeli policy."

Their contrasting statements emphasized the wide gap between the Labor Party and the Likud bloc on the peace process, a split expected to continue to threaten the survival of the coalition through Mr. Shamir's 25-month term.

Mr. Shamir will be taking over from Mr. Peres under a power-sharing agreement signed after an inconclusive election in 1984.

Mr. Peres has tried unsuccessfully to draw Jordan into negotiations before the exchange of power, saying an international peace conference was necessary if Hussein was to negotiate with Israel.

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Shamir rejected an international conference and said it should be a "dead issue."

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir met for about 40 minutes Friday. Spokesmen emphasized that even though they failed to make final arrangements for the exchange, it would go ahead as scheduled.

Aides to Mr. Shamir said one serious obstacle was the future of the former finance and justice minister, Yitzhak Modai, who was forced to resign in July after criticizing Mr. Peres about a scandal in the security services.

Mr. Shamir wants to return Mr. Modai to the cabinet as justice minister.

The foreign minister's aides said Mr. Peres had refused to work again with Mr. Modai. But they said Mr. Shamir had insisted that he was entitled to appoint whomever he wanted to the cabinet.

The sides also said the two men were close to resolving a conflict over a speech to be delivered by Mr. Peres next week to parliament that would sum up his term in office.

"Shamir would like to look at the speech beforehand to prevent misunderstandings and unpleasantness in the future," one of his aides said.

The foreign minister's supporters fear that Mr. Peres's speech will commit Israel to steps in the Middle East peace process that are unacceptable to the Likud bloc.

Other issues include a demand by Mr. Peres that the rotation process be resumed again for 21-day periods, between the end of Mr. Shamir's 25 months in office and the subsequent holding of elections.

Reagan Regrets Vote On Sanctions but Says He'll Pressure Pretoria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, while criticizing Congress's vote to impose new sanctions on South Africa, portrayed it as a measure of the strength of anti-apartheid feeling in the United States and expressed new determination to press Pretoria for change.

In other reaction, the governments of Britain and West Germany said they saw no reason to consider new sanctions. Both countries are major trading partners of South Africa.

But officials in several other capitals welcomed the U.S. vote, and a Dutch spokesman said his government would now urge the European Community to toughen its sanctions package.

In Brussels, EC diplomats also said they expected to be pressed for tougher sanctions when foreign ministers from the community's 12 nations meet in Luxembourg on Oct. 27.

The diplomats said that Japan would feel strong pressure to follow suit if the EC decided to approve tougher sanctions.

Mr. Reagan, reacting Thursday to the Senate's 78-21 vote to override his veto of the sanctions, said, "Today's Senate vote should not be viewed as the final chapter in America's efforts, along with our allies, to address the plight of the people of South Africa."

"Instead, it underscores that America — and that means all of us — opposes apartheid, a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals," he said.

Punitive sanctions "hurt the very people they are intended to help," Mr. Reagan asserted, and "this will not solve the serious problems that plague that country. The United States must also move forward with positive measures to encourage peaceful change."

Mr. Reagan called on South Africa's white-ruled government "to act with courage and good sense to avert a crisis."

"Moderate black leaders who are committed to democracy and oppose revolutionary violence are ready to work for peaceful change," he said. "They should not be kept waiting."

The legislation was welcomed by the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and the secretary-general of the Commonwealth, as well as by some African nations.

At the United Nations in New York, Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe, the chairman of the 101-member Nonaligned Movement, congratulated the United States on Thursday for the passage of the sanctions bill.

Mr. Mugabe dismissed arguments that the sanctions would hurt Zimbabwe more than South Africa. He warned that if Pretoria imposed sanctions against his country, "we will block the payments of dividends and, if necessary, nationalize."

While South Africa has investments in Zimbabwean corporations, he said, Zimbabwe has no investments in South Africa.

In London, the secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Shridath Ramphal, welcomed the Senate vote as "an historic contribution to the ending of apartheid."

He said that the sanctions bill demonstrated that the concerted international action urged by Commonwealth leaders during a meeting in August was firmly in place.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had resisted pressure from other Commonwealth leaders at that meeting to adopt strong sanctions, and on Friday, a spokesman for the Foreign Office said that the British government had no plans now to toughen its sanctions.

But political opponents of Mrs. Thatcher said that the U.S. Senate's vote had isolated the British leader in her refusal to adopt punitive economic measures to end apartheid.

In Bonn, a government spokesman said Friday that West Germany planned no new sanctions against South Africa. The spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said the West German government still doubted the effectiveness of economic sanctions.

West Germany and Britain are the strongest West European opponents of measures against South Africa, although the European Community, to which they belong, has agreed to limited steps.

In Brussels, EC diplomats said the community's first likely step, if it does widen sanctions, would be to broaden its measures to ban coal imports from South Africa.

EC heads of state and government agreed to that proposal in principle at a summit meeting in June. But West Germany, backed principally by Portugal, later blocked the measure, arguing that it would harm South African blacks.

The foreign ministers agreed instead last month to ban imports of iron, steel and South African gold coins, or Krugerrands, and to forbid new investment in South Africa, a package that would have marginal impact on its economy.

Additional EC proposals, including a ban on coal, would have an estimated cost to Pretoria of $1.2 billion annually in lost export earnings.

Among African countries, Ethiopia hailed the U.S. vote, and Nigeria said it was "cautiously optimistic" about the outcome of the legislation.

In another development, the directors of Harvard University decided to sell $160 million worth of shares that it holds in eight companies suspected of supplying the South African armed forces and police. *(AP, NYT, Reuters, AFP)*

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MUNICH - REMEMBER ESCORT Service. Tel: 91 23 14

AMSTERDAM CLUB ESCORT Service. Tel (020) 710763.

AMSTERDAM AMY ESCORT Service. Tel: 020-320547.

SAMANTHA ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01 328 8459 London.

BRUSSELS. CHANTAL ESCORT Service: Tel: 02/520 23 65.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BRUSSELS ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 02 / 514 0451.

FRANKFURT - ANGELA'S ESCORT Service. 069/55-22-21

FRANKFURT - ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 069/ 560 1229 or 88 55 99

GEORGIA BROWN ESCORT Service. Tel 01 625 4976.

HYDE PARK ESCORT service. London/Heathrow/Gatwick 01-552 3910.

MUNICH - SECRET ESCORT & Guide Service. Tel: 089/ 44 86 038.

NEW YORK STINGRAE Escort Service. 212-316-9555 or 316-9568.

TOKYO MULTILINGUAL ESCORT Agency. Tel: Tokyo 586 4674

VIENNA YOUNG ESCORT Service. Tel: 83 33 71.

AMSTERDAM JEANET ESCORT Service. Tel: (020) 326420 or 340110.

FRANKFURT AREA. SIMONE'S Escort & travel service. Tel: 62 88 05.

FRANKFURT - GERTI'S escort service. Tel: 069/81 81 61.

LONDON GERMAN FRENCH AIRance Escort Service. Tel: 245 0080

TORONTO ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 416-964-0148.

HEATHROW LONDON, SACHA Escort Service. Tel: 328 7563

SOPHIE FRENCH SPEAKING Escort Service. Tel. London: 01 723 1117.

BRUSSELS NEW PAMELA'S ESCORT and Guide Service. Tel: 02/538 19 37.

FRANKFURT & MUNICH MIKE Escort service. 069/386441 & 089/3518226

RIO DE JANEIRO. Professional Tour Guide Service. Tel: 021 239 7852.

FRANKFURT & SURROUNDINGS Caroline's Escort & Travel Service. Tel: 069/43 57 63.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 3 Oct. 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	248.05
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	895.60
-(d) Conbar	SF	1415.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1232.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1543.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1214.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1026.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1778.00
-(d) SFR-BAER	SF	998.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,111.00
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,070.57
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	199,800.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	168.50
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.68
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.59
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	18.22
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.97
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	10.67
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	17.98
-(w) Diverbond	SF	87.60
-(w) FIF-America	$	18.11
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	14.67
-(w) FIF-International	$	15.46
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	32.20
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	132.73
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	231.68
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1089.94
-(w) IPMA-2	$	1080.00
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.904*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$	12.40
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf.	$	1.486
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf.	£	153.7
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$	1.222
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$	0.815
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	17.21*
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$	2.439
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.309
-(d) Brit. Ottawa Glob.$	$	11.53
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.26*
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	0.893
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
-(d) $ Money Market	$	10.40
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	24.21
-(w) $ Bond	$	11.19
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	27.18
-(w) Global Equity	$	12.61
-(w) Global Bond	$	10.19
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	10.33
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	60.65
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	22.29
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1100.64
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1070.42
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1026.77
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	487.00
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	109.78
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	113.47
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	128.96
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	106.86
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	11,039.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	138.15
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	155.20
-(d) Canasac	SF	573.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	78.50
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	121.00
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$	117.39
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1168.76
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1098.98
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1138.58
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen.	Y	104,365.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	146.50
-(d) Ussec	SF	690.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF	192.25
-(d) Pacific -Valor	SF	191.25
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	$	147.66
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$	22.25*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$	10.32
-(m) Winchester Frontier	£	150.15
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	114.84
	$	13.08
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$	105.61
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$	66.47
-(w) Worldwide Special	$	2402.45
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
-+(d) Concentra	DM	28.84
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	80.54
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St., St. Helier, 0534-36331		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 13.24 Offer	$	13.657
@(d) Ca.: Bid $ 16.11 Offer	$	16.624
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.5471
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	1.0083
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.5167
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0901
-(w) Long Term	$	29.94
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	15.35

-(w) F&C European	$	26.97
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	47.82
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	56.36
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	102.75
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	18.74
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$	102.98
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	90.33
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.84
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	12.42
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	135.49
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	47.21
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund S/S	$	11.26
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	58.29
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	14.99
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	223.15
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	23.55
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	51.18*
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
-(w) Dollar Income	$	7.51
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£	87.7*
-(w) Gold Income	$	9.81
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$	7.05
-(m) Strategic Trading	$	1.22
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
& CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
-(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.012
-(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.029
-(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.088
-(d) Yen Deposit	Yen	510.5
-(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SFr	5.104
-(d) N. American	$	1.32
-(d) Japan	$	3.76
-(d) Pacific Basin	$	2.21
-(d) International growth	£	2.77
-(d) British	£	1.55
-(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.07
-(d) Internatl. High Income	£	1.18
-(d) Yen Convertible bond	Yen$	2623
-(d) European Fund	£	1.60
-(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.06
CAPITAL STRATEGY PORTFOLIO LTD.		
-(d) Growth Portfolio	£	1.11
-(d) Income Portfolio	£	1.06
-(d) Balance Portfolio	£	1.08
GEPINOR FUNDS.		
-(w) East Investment Fund	$	675.73
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£	189.55
-(w) State St. American	$	190.84
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530		
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715		
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$	120.09
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	182.53
-(w) GAMerica Inc.	$	193.77
-(w) GAM Australia Fund	$	134.22*
-(w) GAM Beacon Hill Inv.	$	108.00
-(w) GAM Boston Inc.	$	126.53
-(w) GAM Boston II Inv.	$	100.97
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$	30.23
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$	9.96
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF	150.44
-(w) GAM France Inc.	FF	994.28
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$	101.79
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	114.51
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$	206.88
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	251.88
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$	135.15
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.		124.55* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.		130.40 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$	259.13
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.		156.60 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.		128.30 p
-(w) GAMrin	$	122.04
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	94.59
-(w) GAM Start & Intl Unit Trust		222.60
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	144.04
-(w) GAMtrends Inc.	$	132.41
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	96.36
-(w) GAMut Inc.	$	101.74
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc.	$	277.70
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	132.12
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	121.09*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$	115.59*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	106.18*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen	10,791*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	103.65*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	104.36*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	FF	1,031.92
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.		
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.71
-(w) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$	17.33
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	7.86
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	21.41
-(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	20.51
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.41
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.57
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	22.58
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	24.89
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$	14.35
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	51.03
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	29.49
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd.	$	71.16
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	19.23
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	23.40
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	12.01
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	26.99

-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.69
-(d) Intml. Bond Fund	$	11.75
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	28.38
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.49
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	36.82
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg		
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$	17.30
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	47.97
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y	32.74
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	7185
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	24,629
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$	14.80
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	122.10
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	147.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	188.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	297.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	120.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	170.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$	15.11
NIMARBEN		
-(d) Class A	$	101.57
-(w) Class C - Japan	$	156.96
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
-(w) Multicurrency	$	14.23
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	13.03
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.31
-(w) Japanese Yen	$	19.37
-(w) Pound Sterling	£	11.15
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	11.64
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL	11.44
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.67
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	10.35
-(w) European Currency	ECU	11.53
-(d) Belgian Franc	BF	104.80
-(w) French Franc	SF	9.13
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670		
-(d) Bever Belegginen++	$	21.80
PARIBAS-GROUP		
-(d) Cortexa International	$	101.34
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU	1130.52
-(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	99.62
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM	1259.16
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF	96.10
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$	1273.72
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y	107,568*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL	1135.91
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$	98.21
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$	14.85
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$	173.45
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$	12.46
-(w) PARSUISSE	SF	
-(w) PARJAPON	Y	2744.00
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	132.21
PUTNAM		
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	11.60
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$	8.84
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	101.37
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$	13.29*
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	22.77
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$	38.87*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$	12.95
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$	32.29
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$	12.83*
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-234270)		
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid $ 9.27 Offer	$	9.86
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid $ 9.41 Offer	$	10.02
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.15* Offer	$	6.41*
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.52 Offer	$	6.79
-(w) Far East Fd. Bid $ 1.07 Offer	$	1.14
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		
17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040		
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$	30.69
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$	39.81
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) America-Valor	SF	421.50
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	145.22
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	123.08
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	128.65
-(d) Intervalor	SF	78.25
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	1432.50
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	107.90
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF	112.53
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF	418.25
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75
-(d) Universal Fund	SF	115.22
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11402.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
(d) The Establishment Trust	$	1.45
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$	13.48
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	12.47
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	18.17
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	15.56
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd.	$	17.77
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	13.96
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd	$	10.16
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	63.80
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	219.50
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr	140.00
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	195.50
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr	189.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr	211.00
-(d) Globinvest sh.	SFr	104.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr	210.00
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	228.00
-(d) Yen-invest bonds	SFr	917.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	41.38
-(d) Unifonds	DM	34.39
-(d) Unirak	DM	85.95
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	116.75

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$	33.54
(w) Acticroissance	$	172.85
( ) Actifinance Intl.	$	1016.19
(w) Activest Intl.	$	14.07
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	268.42
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$	1022.44
(r) Arians	$	2549.22
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	28.51
( ) Australia Fund	$	9.17
(b) Bias Saudi Bond Fund	$	162.71
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	129.80
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	84.12
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	$	10.37
(w) Citadel Fun.	$	1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities	$	178.15
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2787.39
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	100.27
(r) COMETE	$	932.22
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.	$	16.64
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs.	$	49.77
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	181.94
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	12,188
(w) D.G.C.	$	129.71
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd.	$	1140.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1051.00
-(d) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	17.73
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$	1413.83
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	12.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	46.89
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	45.57
(w) ECU Multiplacement	Ecu	1017.28
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	49,483.89
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu	70.52
(d) Esprit Sicav	$ECU	989.49
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd.	$	10.81
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	21,931.84
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd.	$	1057.23
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF	FF	99.64
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	196.75
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	60.96
(d) Fonditalia	$	72.26
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	45.22
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	15.35
(d) Governm. Sec. Funds	$	79.84
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	190.02
(w) Health 2000 Ltd.	$	9.12
(w) Hestia Funds	$	123.76
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1768.80
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd.	SF	141.48
(r) ILA-IGB (31/08)	$	9.03
(r) ILA-IGS (31/08)	$	10.35
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	11.38
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1,018.26
(d) Interfund SA	$	35.35
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	316.51
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	98.48
(d) Investa DWS	DM	69.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	15.50
(d) Investisets Plus	FF	10,480.50
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	41.26
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	196.31
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	224.84
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd.	$	70,436.631
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$	26.42
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	177.76
(d) Korea Growth Trust	$	15.63
(w) Leicom	$	1971.35
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.	$	232.97
(d) Liquibaer	$	1458.90
(w) Luxfund	$	121.57
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	38.21
(r) Meteore	Y	138,407.00
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$	14,414.94
(w) Nippon Fund	$	74.34*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$	12.11
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$	79.75
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	215.57
(b) OPPORTUNITES FUND	$	1035.06
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$	1970.78
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$	44.133
(m) Permal Spec. Opp.	$	1135.42
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$	1494.75
(r) Pleiades	$	1485.83
(w) PSCO FUND N.V.	$	198.95
(w) PSCO INT N.V.	$	153.10
(r) Prinop fund	DM	58.57
(r) Pri-Tech	$	955.83
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	9,727.96
(d) Renta Fund	LF	2822.89
(d) Rente Plus	FB	50.063
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1164.20
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$	1181.78
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd.	$	228.80
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	173.70
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	14.87
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	1039.12
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	28.77
(w) Target Fund	$	999.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	72.38
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	132.47
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	181.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	190.64
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl	59.36
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	177.87
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$	2576.49
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$	1669.22
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Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

■ The Antiques Biennale
■ Gae Aulenti Interview
■ The Bolshoi in Paris

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

24th Dance Festival

■ This year's festival begins with the second Paris International Dance Competition, with the contemporary dance event taking place Oct. 4 and 5 and the classical dance competition Oct. 7 to 10, both at the Opéra Comique, and with a gala at the Paris Opéra Oct. 11 at which the performers will be the prize-winners and stars of the Paris Opéra Ballet. Alwin Nikolais heads the jury for the contemporary competition, and Alicia Markova that for the classical event. The Tokyo Ballet will perform Maurice Béjart's "Le Kabuki" Oct. 17 and 18 at the Opéra, and Oct. 20, 21 and 22 at the Opéra Comique a program that includes the Fokine-Chopin "Les Sylphides," Béjart's "Don Juan" to Chopin's variations on a theme by Mozart, and Félix Blaska's "Tam Tam et Percussions" to music by J. P. Chériza and Pierre Drouet. Later festival events are "Danses et Musiques de Bali" by the Gong Carman Wati at the Théâtre de Paris, Oct. 22-29, and the Ballet de Tours with "Juliette et Roméo," with choreography by Jean-Christophe Maillot and music by Michel Beuret, at the Théâtre de la Ville Dec. 16-20.

Show of Fine Amazonian Feathers

■ According to some myths, humans are jealous of birds in general, not because they are capable of flight, but because each winged species is endowed by nature with the livery of its own tribe. The myth also gives a poetic justification to the way the Amazonian tribes make use of the splendid feathers of the birds — the stunning fluorescent blue plumage of the cotinga, the red of the toucan, the yellow of the japu and the long tail feathers of the varicolored ara. A handsome exhibition of Amazonian feather articles at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle presents close to 300 items (headdresses, diadems, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, belts, nose ornaments) produced by craftsmen from a wide variety of Brazilian Indian tribes. "L'Art de la plume, Indiens du Brésil, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes, Paris 5, to March 1987, and Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bucherie, Paris 5, permanently. (Recent acquisitions will be shown from mid-October to the end of December).

AMSTERDAM

A New Opera House

■ The leading opera and dance companies of the Netherlands have a new, technically up-to-date theater to perform in with the opening of Het Muziektheater in Amsterdam. The $73-million, semicircular Music Theater on Waterlooplein, the site of the old Jewish quarter, has 1,614 seats, an orchestra pit big enough for a Wagner orchestra, and a garage for 500 cars. It is part of a construction project that eventually will include a new town hall. The opening program, scheduled through Oct. 17, is a double bill of the Netherlands Opera's production of "Ithaka," a new opera by Otto Ketting, and the National Ballet's "Zoals Orpheus" ("Like Orpheus"), a ballet by Toer van Schayk set to Stravinsky's "Orpheus," and other productions in the current repertory are Verdi's "Falstaff" and a ballet triple bill with choreographies by van Schayk, Hans van Manen and Rudi van Dantzig. A Netherlands Opera production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" opens on Oct. 16, and a Netherlands Dance Theater program of ballets by Jiri Kylian on Oct. 24. Current plans are for the Netherlands Opera and the National Ballet to share the theater for two-thirds of the season, with one-third for visiting companies, beginning with the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow, which opens Oct. 29 with "Raymonda."

NEW YORK

Max Ernst's Graphic Works

■ "Max Ernst: Beyond Surrealism," the first major New York retrospective of the graphic works of Max Ernst, will be at the New York Public Library from Oct. 12 to Dec. 31. The exhibition features more than 200 original prints, drawings, illustrations, artist's books and sculpture, and covers 65 years, from 1910, the date of his drawings for a student newspaper, to 1975, one year before his death. The exhibition will also show the influences on Ernst's work by such artists as Giorgio de Chirico, August Macke and Francis Picabia, among others, and collaborations with writers, including Paul Eluard, Benjamin Péret, René Crevel and Tristan Tzara.

The Bloomsbury Group On Show in Barcelona

Pictures from an exhibiton: Roger Fry (above), Virginia Woolf (center), and Vanessa Bell (above right), and (right) with her daughter Angelica.

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

"Kitty Maxse who came in once or twice sighed afterwards, 'I've no doubt they're very nice, but oh darling how awful they do look!' Henry James on seeing Lytton and Saxon at Rye, exclaimed to Mrs. Prothero, 'Deplorable! Deplorable! How could Vanessa and Virginia have picked such friends!'"

From Virginia Woolf's "Moments of Being."

BARCELONA — These "awful people" were the beginning. Wrote Virginia Woolf in the same book, "These Thursday evening parties were, as far as I am concerned the germ from which sprang all that has since come to be called — in newspapers, in novels, in Germany, in France — even I daresay, in Turkey and Timbuktu — by the name of Bloomsbury."

Spread out over seven rooms in an exhibition here are photographs, drawings, sculptures, paintings, furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, first editions, ceramics, letters and all manner of paraphernalia displayed in such a way as to give the visitor the impression of walking into a Bloomsbury gathering. Arranged by two Catalan designers, Xavier Olivé and Josep Bagà, the walls are painted in soft greens and mauves with subtle lighting. The lampshades are tilted, as they were throughout the houses of the group, especially the Woolfs.

The paintings are seemingly hung haphazardly, crowded on one wall and none on another, the furniture artfully placed. There is a section low on one wall devoted to photos of the cocker spaniels that belonged to the group and, under these, a useful — to dogs certainly — pebble path.

This remarkable group scandalized Victorian England at the turn of the century, introduced Impressionist painting to England, gave the world one of the greatest novelists of the 20th century (Woolf) and perhaps the greatest economist of the century (John Maynard Keynes).

Accused of elitism and snobbery in the 1930s, forgotten in the 1940s, many of their works were ignored until a revival in the '60s. Quentin Bell, a child of Bloomsbury and biographer of his aunt, Virginia Woolf, wrote of this surge of interest: "Many younger people have discovered that the liberties which they now enjoy were sought for by champions who died long ago."

Bloomsbury is the subject of a never-ending stream of books, papers, articles and exhibits. Personal lives have been turned inside out, complicated sex lives minutely examined (sometimes accurately, sometimes not.)

And just who were they? There were the old Bloomsburys, who included besides Woolf and Keynes, the art critic, painter and furniture designer, Roger Fry, who set up the Omega Workshops whose designs are still used; the painters Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant; the biographer Lytton Strachey and the art and theater critics Desmond McCarthy and Clive Bell.

This exhibition deals with about 35 of them, including family members and friends. Others who were on the fringe of the group later, including Robert Graves, David Garnett and Gerald Brenan, do not figure in the exhibition.

A year in planning, the exhibition is the work of a committee headed by the poet, writer and translator, Marta Pessarrodona, who will tell you that she learned her English by reading Virginia Woolf. "And, I also learned English literature that way. One paragraph of Virginia Woolf can lead you to reading 10 other books, which is how I really came to Bloomsbury, finally reading them all."

She went to England in 1972, determined to be able to read all the English poets in their native tongue. "I went for three months and stayed almost four years." She translated much of Virginia Woolf into Catalan. "She has made a wonderful contribution to the feminist movement. . . . She and Vanessa broke out of the Victorian mold where the women were the painted, not the painters, the written about, not the writer."

Organized by the Fundació Caixa de Pensions, a savings bank whose founders specified that half their profits were to be used for cultural and social benefits, the exhibition, which runs until Oct. 31, includes 10 lectures by Bloomsbury scholars.

Some of the portraits are excellent. Of special interest are the ones by Vanessa Bell of her sister Virginia, Bell's portraits of Lytton Strachey and Duncan Grant, Roger Fry's fine portrait of Keynes and Duncan Grant's portraits of Vanessa Bell. There are also some colorful sketches of projects of the Omega Workshop, including a series of proposed wooden toys for children.

A group of Catalan actors is planning a performance of Virginia Woolf's only play, "Freshwater" and the proceeds from this will go to the restoration fund for Charleston, the country home of Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant in Sussex.

The Bloomsbury Group, Caixa de Pensions, Via Laietana 56, closed Sundays ■

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a writer based in Spain.

Epoch of Excess in The City of Style

by Suzanne Lowry

THE Belle Epoque was elegant, overblown, opulent, relentlessly stylish and quintessentially Parisian. It was the age of the Moulin Rouge and Maxim's, the licence of the gaming tables, and the tyranny of the corset — a time when even a dog might be seen in a wing collar. Almost every cliché about the French capital dates from this time.

It was also the heyday of rich Americans in Paris, and a golden era for the newly launched Paris Herald, established to serve their needs and chronicle their antics. To mark the centennial of the paper that later became the International Herald Tribune and more global in its concerns, Hebe Dorsey has raided the archives and produced "The Belle Epoque in the Paris Herald," published this week by Thames and Hudson.

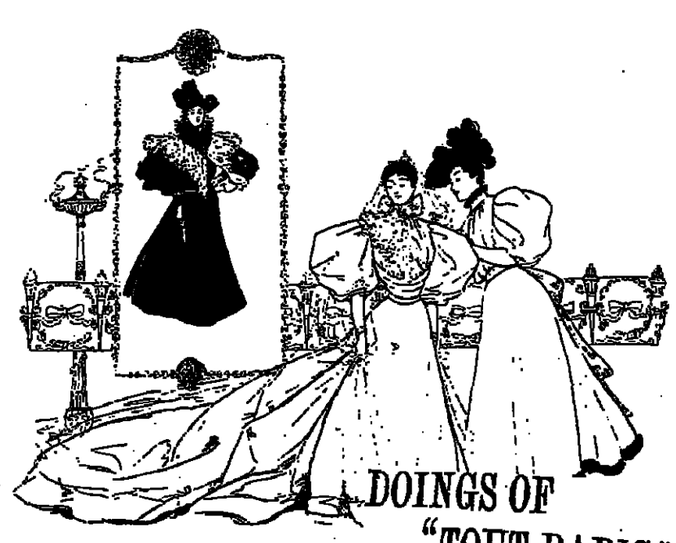
What excitement when Miss Anna Gould, one of the apparently inexhaustible seam of American heiresses who came to Europe to find titles in exchange for their fortunes, married the dashing Marquis de Castellane. The Herald chronicled the event minutely, continued to follow the story when it became clear that the exotic couple could not manage to live on $4 million a year, and watched as the glamour tipped over into scandal, debt, exile and, ultimately, divorce.

There were plenty of crowned heads rolling round the Bois de Bolougne, the undisputed doyen being the hirsute and hedonistic Edward VII of England. Paris was his favorite city and more than anyone he came to symbolize the era.

Hebe Dorsey's book is an intriguing catalog of the ephemera and trivia of a time and a class obsessed with the trivial, while believing itself solidly based beyond question. Heavily interspersed with her chapters and colour illustrations from the paper's many supplements, are cuttings from the paper itself, giving a taste of a rather crisp, even hectoring style of journalism. There is an unexpectedly high moral tone adopted alike for "Instructions to Lady Cyclists" and the reporting of the Trial of Oscar Wilde.

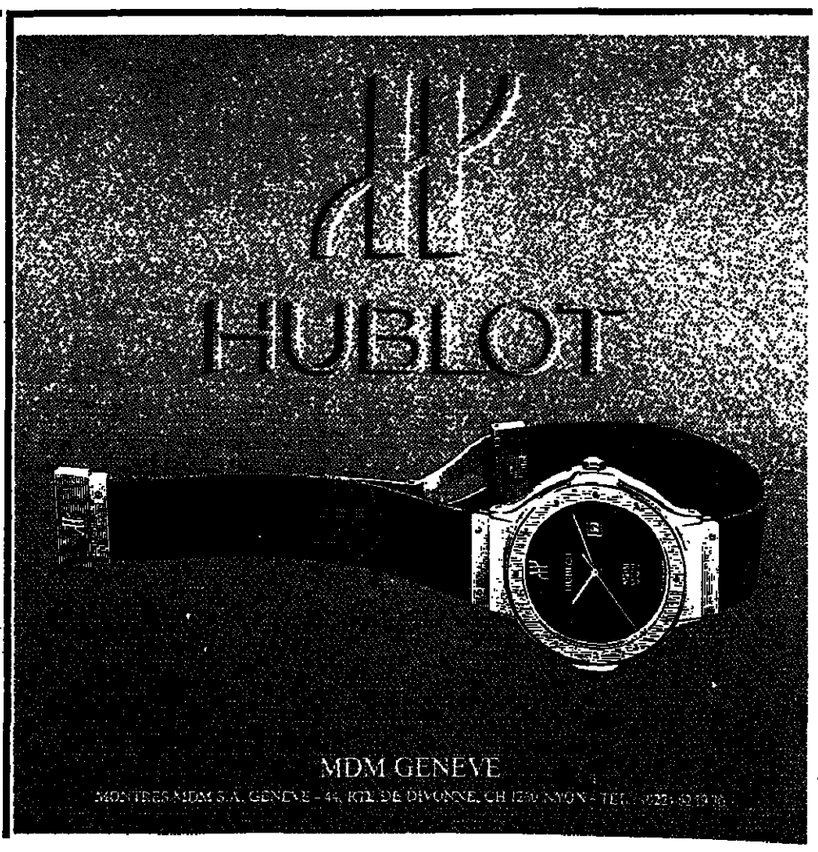
It is a shame that the designer so often cuts off these stories in mid flow to superimpose another; it would have been nice to know just exactly who it was who had arrived at the Hotel de l'Athénée on March 27, 1904. But at least from that day we can read that horseless carriage jokes were the rage: "The horseless carriage having been successfully introduced into Paris, now the inhabitants of the gay city are wondering when they shall have horseless beef." And so on. ■

Dainty Toilettes for Dogs.



DOINGS OF "TOUT PARIS."

Comte and Comtesse Boni de Castellane Give a Magnificent Dinner and Ball.



WEEKEND

The Bolshoi and 'Golden Age'

by David Stevens

PARIS — The Bolshoi Ballet, which has been on the road in West quite a bit lately, reached Paris this week in full force and with its own orchestra for the first time since 1977. It has also brought along a repertory that includes a couple of novelties to go with "Giselle" and "Raymonda" from the Romantic repertory that is the company's staple fare.

Novelties from the Moscow company are not always awaited with bated breath, but "The Golden Age" ("Zolotoy Vek"), with which the troupe opened its Paris engagement, evokes the relatively free-wheeling era for the arts in the Soviet Union, before the most serious Stalinist repression set in, and it has an all but unknown score by the very young Dmitri Shostakovich, who was barely 24 years old when the the original production had its premiere in Leningrad in 1930.

Indeed, in its present form it is mainly the music that can lay claim to period authenticity, because Yuri Grigorovich, the Bolshoi Ballet's artistic director and chief choreographer, has devised an entirely new libretto and choreography.

In the original story, which was the winner in a competition for ballet librettos on Soviet themes and must have been one of the first Russian ballets on a contemporary theme, the title referred to an exhibition in a capitalist city, where a group of Soviet football players get into a fight with Fascists and have other experiences in bourgeois society. The choreography was a collaborative effort by a group that included Vasily Vainonen and Leonid Jacobson. But the story was found wanting ideological department and removed from the repertory, not to heard from again until Grigorovich resuscitated the score for his own version.

In Grigorovich's libretto, the title is the name of an unsavory cabaret-restaurant, a hangout for hooligans and bandits, in an unspecified seaside city somewhere in the Soviet Union in the 1920s. Rita is a performer in the cabaret who falls in love with Boris, a cleancut young fisherman who is also a member of a young workers' amateur theater group. The two other main characters are Yashka, Rita's partner in the cabaret act and also the leader of a gang of bandits, and his flashy girlfriend, Lyusska. It takes three acts and 12 scenes to get Rita and Boris definitively together, although the outcome is never in doubt.

The reason that it takes so long is not so much dramatic as it is architectural. Grigorovich takes a very structural approach to his ballets, with realistic, narrative sections alternating with lyrical, meditative ones, all of which offers plenty of opportunity to show off the technical range of the dancers. It also meant that Shostakovich's original ballet score was not long enough to satisfy Grigorovich's needs, especially in the two extended love-duet pas de deux for Rita and Boris.

So this "Golden Age" includes other music by the composer, notably from the piano concertos to satisfy the lyrical needs, and Shostakovich's virtuoso orchestration of Vincent Youmans's "Tea for Two" — which he had done a few years before the ballet and titled "Tahiti Trot." Grigorovich used it hilariously for an ensemble in which the denizens of the cabaret do a sardonic parody of Western night-club dancing.

Otherwise, there is not much that is contemporary about the choreography nor even very much that would have seemed contemporary 50 years ago. Grigorovich sticks close to the classical vocabulary, and the two grand pas de deux were so generalized in character that they would fitperfectly well in a lot of other ballets.

There was plenty for the dancers to show off in, however. The first night cast was headed by Natalia Bessmertnova, whose secure elegance and lyricism made the most of the role of Rita, while Irek Mukhamedov was the virile and manly Boris and got off some really breathtaking aerial turns. Alexei Lazarev showed enormous vitality and drive as Yashka, and Tatiana Golikova was brilliantly tacky as the moll who becomes lethally upset at Yashka's repeated plays for the fair Rita.

Simon Virsaladze's efficient and geometrically organized sets were a suggestion of Constructivism that might very well also have been suitable for the original production. In any case, they went stylistically with Shostakovich's music, which is the main reason for being grateful for this revival.

The music of "The Golden Age" comes the fascinating early period of the composer's creative life, although he was already the composer of three symphonies, an opera and a variety of other works. A list of the works he composed around this time are not only testimony to his own fertility, but to the immense variety of activity in theater and music at the time in the Soviet Union. They include his satirical opera "The Nose," the score for Leonid Trauberg and Grigory Kozintsev's silent film "The New Babylon," and incidental music for Meyerhold's stage production of Mayakovsky's "The Flea."

L'Age d'Or in performance with Tatiana Golikova.

In all of these, and in "The Golden Age," Shostakovich was making sure he would not be mistaken for any composer of an earlier generation, writing astringent, satirical, aggressively dissonant music of enormous vitality. Hearing this makes the listener wonder, yet again, how Shostakovich's musical biography might have read if he had not — a few years after "The Golden Age" — begun to run afoul of Stalin's cultural czars.

Alexander Lavrenink was the conductor for "The Golden Age," but the Bolshoi orchestra is so brutally amplified from the pit of the Palais de Congrès, they might just have efficiently used tapes instead.

However the orchestra did get a chance to climb out of the pit last Monday for a concert at the Salle Pleyel which also served to introduce the 19-year-old Soviet pianist Stanislav Bunin, first-prize winner in the 1985 Chopin piano competition in Warsaw. Bunin played the outer movements of the first Chopin concerto with impressive technical command, but also with hard tone and an aggressive forward drive that did not leave much room for poetry. Then, however, as an encore he played a Chopin with grace and feeling.

By itself, under Alexander Lazarev's enthusiastic direction, the orchestra gave a vivid if somewhat coarse account of the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony — a replacement for the announced Shostakovich No. 5.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●National Library (tel: 52.16.84).
— To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugeniana: The Collection of Prince Eugene." The Austrian military leader's private library is on exhibit as part of the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of his death.
●Museum für Völkerkunde.
— To Nov. 23: Dian, A Vanished Kingdom of China, displays artifacts 2000 years old of the Dian Kingdom, of southwest China.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To Oct. 19: An Coeur du Maelström: film and plastic art by contemporary artists.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Oct. 19: Photographs by the American photographer W. Eugene Smith (1918-78).
— To Oct. 5: Paintings (1928-41) by the Indian poet and philosopher Rabindranath Tagore.
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: L'Amour Fou, photography and Surrealism. 200 photographs by artists and photographers associated with Surrealism, including André Breton, Magritte, Dali, Man-Ray, Brassai and Kertesz.
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night: Scandinavian painting at the turn of the century.
●Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To Nov. 30: The Northern Landscape: 120 landscape drawings, including 16th and 17th century works from the Netherlands.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To Nov. 19: Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Picasso.
— To Oct. 19: Michael Kenny, recent sculpture, reliefs, drawings.
— To Dec. 21: New Architecture: Norman Foster, Richard Rodgers, James Stirling: modern architecture and its place in the city; scale models and sets by each architect.

FRANCE

LILLE:
●Musée des Beaux-Arts.
— To Jan. 5: Thirty paintings and drawings by Matisse on loan from the Hermitage and the Pushkin museum in Moscow.

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
— To Dec. 14: Gilberto Zorio's *arte pobere*, 30 works spanning 20 years; and works of the 1980s by German artist Reinhard Mucha.
●Galerie d'Art Saint-Honoré (tel: 42.60.15.03).
— To Nov. 30: Thirty examples of Flemish 16th and 17th century painting, including works by the elder Brueghel's sons Jan and Pieter.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To Jan. 5: A major exhibition of the works of François Boucher which draws on private collections and museums in Europe and America.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Nov. 16: A retrospective exhibition of French designer and painter Roger Bissière (1886-1964).
●Musée de la Mode (tel: 47.20.85.23).
— To Oct. 12: Paul Poiret and Nicole Groult, masters of art deco fashion.
●Galerie Jean Briance (tel: 43.26.85.51).
— To Oct. 31: Watercolors by Swiss artist Samuel Buri.
●Pavillon des Arts, Les Halles (tel: 42.33.82.50).
— To Nov. 16: Works by abstract expressionist artist Sam Francis from the Idemitsu museum in Tokyo.

NICE:
●Musée National Message Bibliique Marc Chagall:
— To Oct 6: Religious art and influence in the painting and drawing of Delacroix. (tel: 88.75.19.88).

GERMANY

BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To Oct. 19: A documentary exhibition to mark the centennial of the birth of the pioneer of modern dance Mary Wigman (1886-1973).
— To Oct. 19: Nanm Gabo: 60 years of constructivism.

COLOGNE:
●Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle.
— To Nov. 2: Loans from the Museum of Indian Art in Berlin and the Museum of Ethnography in Munich contribute to an exhibition entitled "Treasures of Indian Art," illustrating art in India from 200 B.C. to the 19th century.

ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of art from East Germany in the West, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.

HAMBURG:
●Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe.
— To Nov. 15: Treasures in Silver from the Kremlin.

THE NETHERLANDS

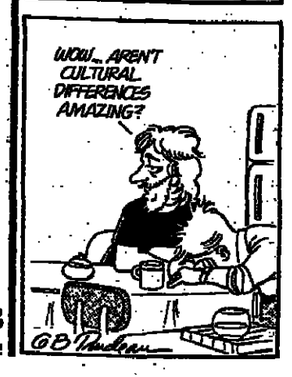
AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Nov. 23: The centerpiece of six current exhibitions on Dutch art and society in the 16th century. Art Before Iconoclasm: Northern Dutch Art, 1525-1580, a general exhibition of 16th century art, includes paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, and applied arts.
●Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).
— To Nov.: Gaugin and the Pont Aven school, a survey of the printwork of Paul Gaugin and the Pont Aven, Brittany artists.

EINDHOVEN:
●Van Abbemuseum (tel: (40).44.92.31).
— To Nov. 9: The museum celebrates its 50th anniversary by exhibiting for the first time its entire collection of 1500 works of 20th century art.

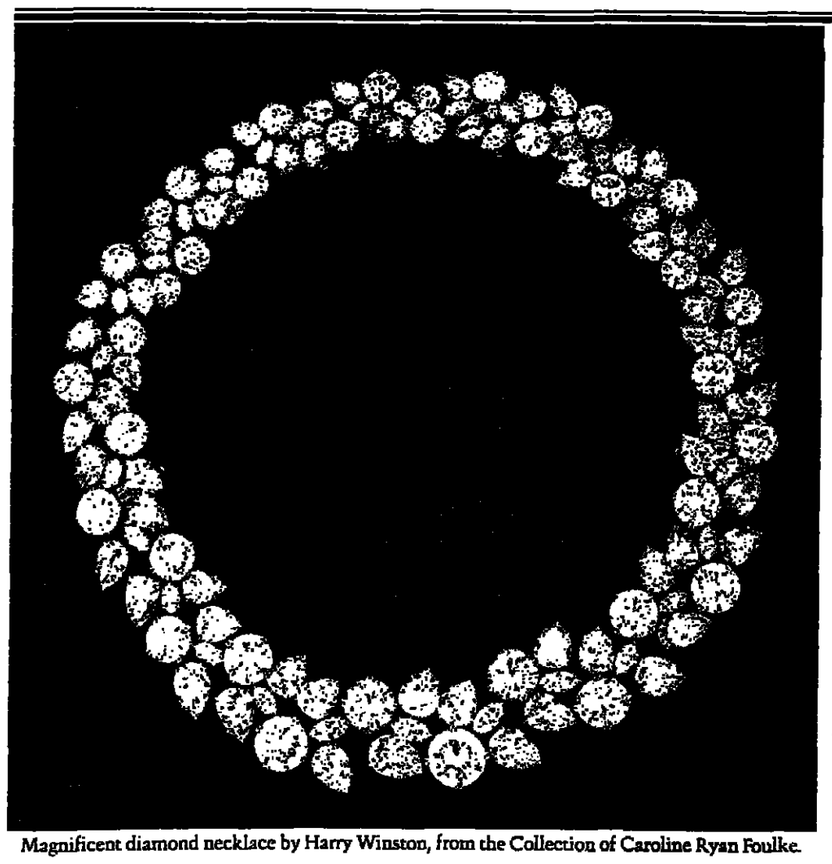
YUGOSLAVIA

SPLIT:
●Galerija Fotografije.
— To Oct. 30: Man, City and Water: Photographs by Charlie Cupic.

DOONESBURY



AUCTION SALES



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WEEKEND

Antiques Pageant

PARIS — The French have just demonstrated their aptitude at staging the world's grandest selling exhibition of objets d'art. The International Antique Dealers Biennale succeeds where similar efforts have failed. The 13th Biennale, at the Grand Palais through Oct. 12, blends thousands of works of art supplied by 150 dealers from around world into a cohesive, harmonious fabric. Partly because the emphasis on 17th-and 18th-century decor never gets lost, even though rarities from ancient Egypt, China or the Western Middle Ages pop up here and there, the pageant maintains a compelling operatic quality.

On entering the maze of lanes lined by booths, often beautifully arranged, the visitor senses an underlying purpose to seduce through surprise. It comes out most strongly

SOUREN MELIKIAN

in the left wing, the most important section. A sort of inner enclosure marked off by sham greenery is its focal point. Winding around into the main avenue, lined by the booths of the world's leading dealers in the 17th- and 18th-century furniture and decorative objects from France, one feels briefly like Alice in Wonderland.

The middle is dark, with a shallow pool. Beyond, obelisks and simulated trees have a slightly farcical appearance. The brightly lit booths are filled with giltwood seats, Boulle marquetry tables, ormolu sconces and clocks, and other expensive baubles. It takes a fair like this to see that top-notch French furniture is an area where the greatest is still to be had on the market. The field is also one of the trickiest. Less than two generations after the French Revolution signaled the end of the great traditions, imitation furniture was being churned out by Parisian workshops that retained the technique and, not infrequently, the marking stamps.

Those who have wielded the cabinetmaker's tools in a Paris restoration workshop — the only real way to get to know something about authenticity in a field where craftsman's tricks are far more significant than style — find few places where they feel happy with the more important pieces. One such place is the Biennale section where the Antiquaires à Paris, a loosely knit group of high-powered dealers, and some independent colleagues such as Claude Lévy of Etienne Lévy SA, display their wares in a more subdued vein.

Few would find fault with Michel Meyer's pair of side tables in Boulle marquetry made around 1700. They outshine anything I have seen in the market in the last decade, with the lightness in proportion combined with architectural vigor that characterizes the closing years of the Louis XIV period. Facing each other on either side of a superb, slightly earlier, giltwood table, they offer a sample of the grandest Louis XIV style.

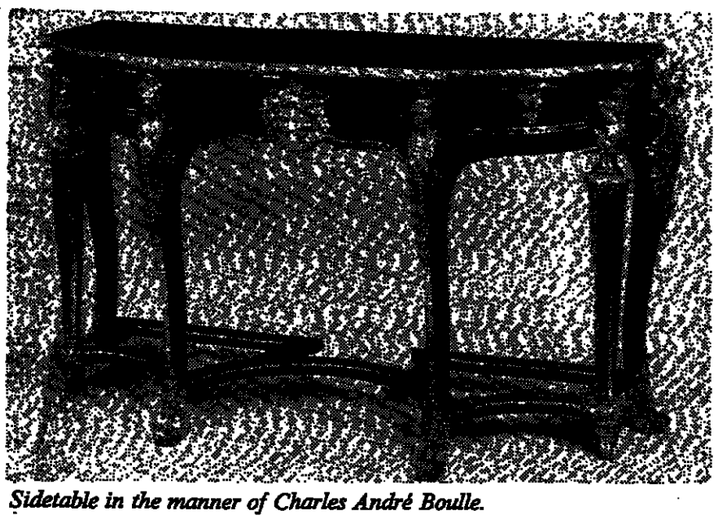
Across the pool, at the other end of the avenue, Maurice Segoura matches Meyer's Louis XIV side tables with their Louis XVI counterpart, unique in their construction and in their combination of veneer, marble and gilded bronze that make them one of the most powerful creations of their time. Next door, Jean Marie Rossi displays a striking mahogany bureau secrétaire commissioned by Catherine the Great of Russia in 1784. David Roentgen, the cabinetmaker who created many pieces for Marie Antoinette, designed its legs as twin ribbed pillars in the most elegant neoclassical taste.

It could all have been overwhelming. The right touch of whimsy spices this year's Biennale. In Segoura's booth there are big decorative chinoiseries, paintings by Jean Baptiste Leprince with funny looking Chinamen. Behind Rossi's exalted Louis XVI furniture, one discovers the late-19th-century world of his partner Albert Benamou. Amid a sprinkling of semi-kitsch bronzes — leaping animals, fanciful ladies — is one of the most extravagant pieces of furniture devised before the advent of Art Nouveau. This is a massive but spiky-looking cabinet in cedarwood, walnut and ebony veneer, with applications of cast bronze figurative scenes in high relief. The cabinetmaker Charles Guillaume Diehl created a first version of it for the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1867 that now belongs to the Musée d'Orsay. The Rossi-Benamou cabinet is a second model executed by Diehl for his own use. A bull-drawn chariot manned by fancy Frankish warriors cast in metal is set into the door. The animals seem to be passing through it, coming head on for the viewer. Over the chariot, a metallic trophy of imaginary Germanic weapons with crossed battle-axes, shields and a helmet is flanked by metallic bull heads on either side, giving the cabinet a decidedly surrealistic appearance.

Away from the glitter and the fun, some unusual works of art of the Haute Epoque, as the French call periods ranging from early medieval times to the advent of Louis XIV, introduce further elements of diversity into this unique show. At the Galerie Charles Ratton and Guy Ladrière, a wine bowl carved out of an agate block into the shape of a compressed boat with ribbed body represents the *Prunkkabinett* art so dear to the hearts of 17th-century German princes. Nearby, a gilded bronze Syrian mirror of the early Byzantine period, probably seventh century, is as good as any to be seen in museums if one is prepared to ignore the slightly chipped rim.

Only a few notable pictures emerge at wide intervals. The pair of portraits of a woman and a man that J.O. Legenhoek ascribes to Bartel de Bruyn has the crisp quality of the German school in the mid-16th century. Guy Stair Sainty came from New York with, among other items, a small still life ascribed to Chardin. A striking aspect of the Biennale is the importance that the most powerful dealers attach to being in the show, if only by a token display. Judging from the Impressionist and 20th-century paintings on hand, neither Robert Schmit nor the time-honored partners Philippe Brame and Lorenceau were anxious to bring out better works — Schmit shows one small but exquisite pointillist preliminary sketch for a landscape by Seurat. Yet both he and his colleagues rented a large space, apparently to maintain high visibility.

Portrait of a Lady, ascribed to Barthel de Bruyn



Sidetable in the manner of Charles André Boulle.

Poor Show For Women

by Charlotte Mosley

PARIS — In 1881 Madame Léon Berthaux, a sculptress, founded the Union of Women Painters and Sculptresses; this year the union is holding its 102d show at the Grand Palais.

When the first exhibition opened its doors in 1882, women were not admitted to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and few female artists could hope to earn a living from their output; an organization that promoted their work certainly had its place. Today it is questionable whether it still has. Somehow an all-female exhibition of contemporary artists smacks of condescension and special pleading. Are women unable to compete on equal ground with their male counterparts? If, indeed, there is still discrimination and women have to struggle even harder than men against obstacles in the way of artistic success, then the current exhibition does little to help their cause.

The exhibition is in the gallery, above the Biennale des Antiquaires. From this vantage point you get an unexpected view of the fair and of the huge pink, orange and purple tents which house it. Through chinks in the tents there are glimpses of sumptuous decor and objects of beauty. In contrast, upstairs, the paintings hang on rough hessian-covered walls, the floorboards were dirty and, when I visited the show, stained plastic glasses and overflowing ashtrays from the previous night's opening were still scattered around. The first lot I mistook for an exhibit. The artists' names are scrawled on peeling labels, sometimes the title of a work is given, often not.

About 400 works by as many artists from about 20 different countries are on show, divided into six sections: painting, naïf art, drawing, sculpture, weaving and textiles. The only common denominator is that the artists are women. The inevitable question arises as to whether there is such a thing as "female art," distinct in some way from male imagery. It would be interesting to conduct a blind test around this exhibition: I would defy anyone to guess the gender of the artists correctly.

We are no longer in the 19th century when women were encouraged to produce art that was appealing, delightful and winning. Here, there is aggression, particularly in some of the sculpture, as well as insipid sentimentality in the naïf art. The number of times male and female figures are depicted is about equal; no particular subjects preoccupy the artists; even in the weaving and textiles, an area traditionally taken up by women, there is no clue as to sex. Sadly, the factor that most of these works have in common is lack of any very exciting talent. Whether this is because this year has produced a poor crop, or because "you cannot make great artists out of egos that have been damaged, with wills that are defective, with libidos that have been driven out of reach and energy diverted into neurotic channels," which Germaine Greer concludes in her book, "The Obstacle Race," is the reason for there being a dearth of female painters of great talent, depends on which side of the feminist fence you sit.

The pieces in the exhibition are for sale. If I were buying, and had the space, I'd choose a couple of pieces from the textile and weaving section: "The Wall," a bas-relief by Belgian Micheline Jacques, is a panel of six larger-than-life figures shrouded in tattered cloth, with just pale hands and feet emerging; it has considerable power and mystery. And, because it made me laugh, a wedding dress by Claude Chaigneau, made from translucent plastic sheeting with a train plaited from the same material.

"102e Salon de l'Union des Femmes Peintres et Sculpteurs," Grand Palais through Oct. 13.

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

Ultimate Bondage by Barbara Thacher, in the women's exhibition.

Aulenti, Circe of Museum Architects

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — "Museums are a contemporary challenge because they're the only form of public architecture we have left, now that most European cities have stopped building town halls, or railway stations or even new post offices," says Gae Aulenti, the Italian architect, designer and masterbuilder.

Measuring the challenge firsthand, she recently designed all or part of three major European museums: the ultra-modern Pompidou Center and the soon-to-open Orsay Museum of 19th-century art in Paris and the new Palazzo Grassi museum in Venice sponsored by Fiat.

Aulenti created all three in existing buildings, usually museums that had failed architecturally and culturally.

Transformed by the Aulenti touch, these remodeled museums rival any new museum in sparking critical attention and public enthusiasm. She has emerged as "the Circe of museum architecture, working wonders of transformation," comments the current issue of "Connoisseur," the U. S. magazine edited by Thomas Hoving, the former chief curator of the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

"We've reached a time in Europe when we have to keep our characteristic buildings modernized to serve purposes for which they were never intended," Aulenti said in the Orsay Museum, which she is creating inside a railway station. "We have to be able to *use* our monuments."

Scooping a pack of cigarettes in a single motion from one of the extra-wide pockets she finds so practical, Aulenti continued without a pause: "Paris has the world's densest square kilometer of great museums, with Pompidou, the Louvre, Orsay and the Grand Palais all in sight of each other. No one should touch that cityscape, but the museums must meet contemporary specifications, which are radically different from what we accepted even 10 years ago."

"It's different in New York, where towers go up and down every year, or in West Germany, where the war destroyed the cities' centers," she said.

"The destruction of Les Halles convinced Europeans that we have to learn to keep things." Les Halles, a sprawling 19th-century market known as the belly of Paris, was closed in 1969 to make way for an underground shopping center that proven an urban disaster.

Aulenti's approach preserves historic buildings while transforming their facilities. She rejects attempts to reconstruct period style inside. "You have to assume contemporary responsibilities," she said, adding: "Being honestly modern is a stronger form of respect than pastiche of the past."

Her credo is simple: "With the Aulenti, you can see the art without any architectural obstacle. Nothing annoys the eyes, or the ears, or the feet, or the nose. None of the technical intrusion shows."

This instinct for practical comfort and spare modern elegance made Aulenti, 59, one of Italy's leading industrial designers and interior architects by the early 1970s. Her career trajectory carried her from designer to architect, endowing her with a unique range in handling, with equal elegance, a total building from remodeling the volume and conceiving the lighting to designing the doorknobs.

She worked a total transformation of this kind in only 10 months on Palazzo Grassi, an 18th-century palace that had been badly restored into a gloomy exhibition hall, and has now become a cultural center sponsored by Fiat.

When the Palazzo Grassi reopened last May, Aulenti's work was acclaimed for enhancing the first show, a major retrospective of Futurism.

Visitors entered via a three-story atrium, encountering a vintage Fiat racing car parked on the marble floor and, overhead, a cloth-winged World War I fighter-plane suspended in the luminosity of a skylight restored by Aulenti.

Inside, Aulenti had created what she calls a "second skin" of high white panels that provide a smooth backdrop and hide botched restorations, without destroying historically protected walls and floors.

They also contain a maze of wiring and air-conditioning ducts. "The technical systems are almost as sophisticated to organize as a nuclear reactor," Aulenti said. Throughout the long show, complex unobtrusive lighting illuminated the paintings without a single patch of shadow or glare.

The Venetian tones of faded rose walls and green shutters are carried inside by the grey-green carpeting and newly painted pink-orange walls, whose glossy lacquer catches reflections dancing off the Grand Canal beneath the palazzo's windows.

Credit for Grassi, she said, is shared with Fiat and its chief, the Italian industrialist Giovanni Agnelli. "With private patronage, decisions took one hour — not one week or one year," she said, adding: "Look at the rest of Venice, where the authorities are in charge. Nothing is being achieved."

Fiat's patronage, she said, was not spectacularly lavish: "The cost was around the international average for this kind of restoration. The difference was efficiency."

An equally impressive transformation by Aulenti is on view in Paris at the Pompidou Center for modern art, which Pontus Hulten, curator of Grassi, put on the world art map in the 1970s when he was its first curator. Aggressively functional in approach, resembling a giant erector-set edifice, the Pompidou Center was acclaimed as a turning point in modern museum design when it opened eight years ago. It seemed to vindicate its promise with a series of landmark exhibitions masterminded by Hulten.

But in contrast to the international impact of its temporary shows, the Pompidou Center never managed to display advantageously its permanent collection of Picasso, Matisse and other modern masters. In deliberately undefined volumes, cluttered with deliberately conspicuous utilities, the impact of even great paintings was lost.

Aulenti, commissioned to salvage an exhibition space from the vast, amorphous volumes of the top floor of the five-story museum, adapted her second skin technique of tall panels to restore human scale. The panels break up the loft-like hangar to create intense display areas. Recessed lighting enabled Aulenti to "bathe the paintings in light." Pompidou's new interior harmony created by the flow of panels has restored the impact of the museum's glass walls: Now the art-lined aisles of the fifth floor appear to flow into the Paris streets radiating from the museum.

Her transformations are too radical for a few conservative critics, but Aulenti, like her clients and the public, is unfazed. "If there is no controversy, there is something wrong. You have pleased everybody, you haven't done anything new."

By the time critics start reviewing Orsay, she said, she will already be absorbed in her next challenge: rehabilitating the National Museum in Barcelona.

"People have come to expect a certain look from the Aulenti, but every assignment presents whole new problems," she said, adding: "Every museum should be as unique as its city and its collections." ■

The soon to be opened Orsay Museum in Paris - once a railway station now transformed by Gae Aulenti (right).

Jean-loup Seff

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USX	85463	26⅜	24¾	26¼	+1⅝
BellSou	52899	59⅝	59	59⅝	+ ⅞
IllPowr	33904	30¼	29¾	30	
Schlmb	20534	35⅝	34½	35	+ ½
IBM	20087	133¼	130⅝	131¼	−1⅞
AT&T	16936	22¾	22⅛	22¼	
ICN	16682	21¼	20	20⅞	− ⅜
AMD	15537	15	13½	14½	− ¼
Geico	14802	22¾	22	22	− ¾
Lucky$	14294	36¾	35½	36⅛	− ⅜
PSvCol	12137	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
AldStr s	10742	64⅞	64	64½	
MCorp	9887	16⅜	15	15⅛	− ⅜
NtSemi	9852	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
NiaMP	9534	18⅛	17½	17¾	+ ½

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	128,090,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	150,411,480
Amex 4 p.m. volume	7,500,000
Amex prev. cons. close	7,490,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	98,351,500
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	91,592,600
NYSE volume up	56,449,890
NYSE volume down	58,140,380
Amex volume up	2,896,570
Amex volume down	2,721,365
OTC volume up	41,770,964
OTC volume down	27,035,918

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	135.92	134.50	134.81	−0.08
Industrials	155.44	153.74	154.01	−0.28
Transp.	118.91	117.58	117.87	−0.88
Utilities	73.22	72.83	72.98	+0.32
Finance	143.41	141.99	142.17	−0.82

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	253	224
Declined	302	294
Unchanged	230	245
Total Issues	785	773
New Highs	6	6
New Lows	10	8

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	352.75	+0.16	351.61	280.46
Industrials	347.24	+0.32	345.08	283.35
Finance	483.03	−0.15	483.44	369.20
Insurance	428.17	+0.71	424.91	331.74
Utilities	317.25	−0.27	319.71	260.12
Banks	406.26	+0.18	407.82	300.29
Transp.	324.30	−0.38	322.56	255.21

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TexAir	6900	37	35⅝	35⅞	+ ½
IntThr	4059	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
SFN pfA	3382	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
WangB	2845	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
Dillrd s	2827	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	− ¼
EchoB g	2732	23¼	22⅞	22¾	− ⅛
HmHor	2155	17¼	16½	17¼	− ⅛
Wickes	2139	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
DWG	2135	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
LorTel n	1857	19⅝	18¼	18⅝	− ⅝
HmeSh s	1688	41	39	39½	− ⅞
Mayflw	1674	28	27⅝	27⅝	
BAT	1062	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
FAusP n	1052	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
PGEpfW	955	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ½

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.19	+0.07
Utilities	92.25	−0.06
Industrials	90.13	+0.20

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	755	807
Declined	782	732
Unchanged	461	425
Total Issues	1998	1984
New Highs	22	23
New Lows	15	16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 2	386,212	482,197	25,509
Oct. 1	238,505	394,754	9,227
Sept. 30	193,870	476,873	86,315
Sept. 29	182,409	387,118	12,914
Sept. 26	174,519	366,130	31,882

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1793.45	1806.38	1761.25	1774.18	− 7.03
Trans	819.88	822.50	806.75	811.88	− 2.00
Util	200.25	201.58	198.47	199.62	+ 0.29
Comp	714.39	718.91	702.95	707.75	− 1.91

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	261.50	257.44	258.57	−0.64
Transp.	196.67	193.80	194.36	−0.34
Utilities	111.46	110.86	110.72	+0.66
Finance	27.29	26.89	26.97	−0.01
SP 500	236.16	232.79	233.71	−0.21
SP 100	—	—	221.13	−0.76

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	963	1,034
Declined	1,019	976
Unchanged	2,448	2,420
Total Issues	4,430	4,430

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
263.74	262.07	262.71	−0.12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Down After Early Rally

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in moderate trading Friday after an early rally on weak unemployment data faded.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 7.03 points lower at 1,774.18, after erasing an early gain of nearly 18 points.

For the week, the Dow advanced 4.49 points. Since its 141.03-point plunge during the week ended Friday, Sept. 12, the Dow has climbed back only 15.46 points.

Losing issues outpaced gainers 793-736 among the 1,987 issues traded.

Volume totaled 128.09 million shares, almost the same as the 128.05 million traded Thursday.

The market moved sharply higher in the early morning as bond prices climbed on news that U.S. civilian unemployment rose 0.2 percentage point to 7 percent in September while nonfarm payrolls expanded by a lower-than-expected 107,000.

Investors hoped that the weak unemployment picture would result in a Federal Reserve Board decision to let interest rates fall further to stimulate the economy.

Though bond prices remained firm, stocks lost their momentum. Analysts said equity investors had second thoughts about the prospects for better corporate profits with the economy so lethargic.

Stocks lost most of their gains by late morning, and some futures-related selling, coming as the December Standard & Poor's 500-stock index futures contract traded at a deep discount to the cash index, knocked prices even lower in midday activity.

"What happened Friday was very scary," said Robert Kahan, head of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. The failure of stock prices to hold the high ground when the credit markets were strong was "a real disappointment," he said. He predicted a protracted period of selling.

Donald Kimsey, technical analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, was less worried. He said the market was likely to oscillate between the mid-1,700s and mid-1,800s on the Dow for the next several months.

USX was the most active NYSE-listed issue, climbing 1⅝ to 26¼ amid talk that a New York financier, Carl C. Icahn, may bid $29 a share for the company. USX is said to be accelerating its restructuring plans.

BellSouth followed, rising ⅞ to 59⅝. Illinois Power was third, edging up ⅛ to 30⅛. Both issues rose as some investors bought them to collect their dividend payments.

IBM fell 1⅞ to 131¼.

Hong Kong Sets Record

Reuters

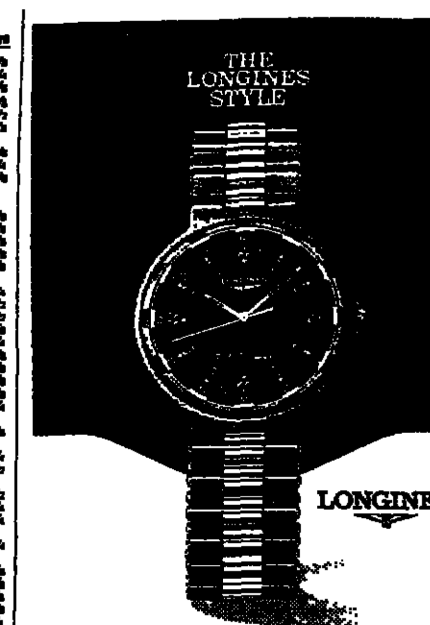
HONG KONG — Share prices finished firmer Friday to push the Hang Seng Index to a record close for the 11th consecutive session, brokers said.

The index rose 14.66 to end the day at 2,134.8 after losing about 17 points at midmorning.

Brokers said that as overseas buying interest remains strong, any correction must necessarily be small until the market rises enough to absorb much of the buying.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
26½	13¾	AAR s	.44	1.9	17	194	23⅛	22⅞	23	
30	21¼	ADT	.92	3.7		119	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
33	11½	AFG s	.08I	.3	14	868	26⅛	25¼	25⅛	−1
25⅛	13⅞	AGS			13	53	18½	17⅞	18	− ½
60⅞	37½	AMR			15	3140	58⅛	57½	58	− ¼
27½	22¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.1		6	26⅝	26½	26½	− ⅛
[illegible]										

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
36⅛	24⅝	LaP pfA	4.80	14.5		15	33⅛	33	33⅛	
29⅝	18¼	LaPL pf	3.16	11.6		39	27½	27⅛	27⅛	− ¼
44⅝	25¼	LouvGs	2.60	6.5	12	156	40	39⅝	39⅝	
41½	20¾	Lowes	.40	1.7	15	879	24⅛	23¾	24	− ⅛
35½	19¼	Lubrzl	1.16	3.9	16	1787	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
29	22¼	Lubys s	.44	1.6	24	92	28	27⅝	27⅝	
36½	21¼	LuckyS	1.16	3.2	25	14294	36¾	35½	36⅛	− ⅜
16⅛	11⅛	Lukens	.48	3.4	31	13	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛



Conquest VHP
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A Special Arts and Leisure Report

Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Saturday-Sunday, October 4-5, 1986

FASHION/ITALY/1986-87

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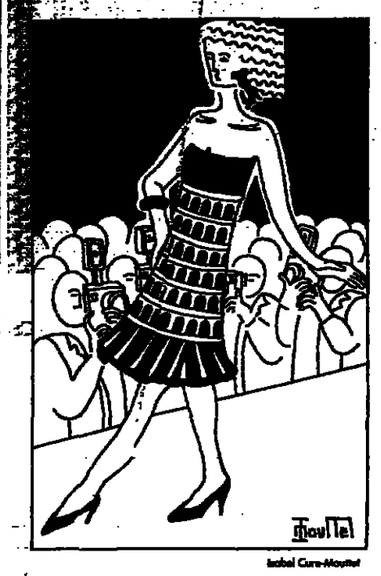
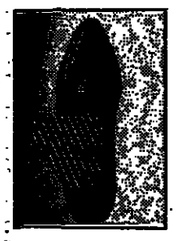
Hebe Dorsey reports from New York at the eye of the spring/summer shows.



Isabel Cure-Mourlot

New Couture 13
Overshadowed for more than a decade by the luxury ready-to-wear stylists of Milan, Rome's couturiers are back.

Fancy Footwork 12



In Florence, classic black shoes are trimmed in red, purple and metal for fall and winter. At 1,400 lire to the dollar, local prices seem bargains compared with those in New York and Paris.

Winter's Classical Silhouette

By Daniela Petroff

ROME — Dropping temperatures and shorter days mean winter is just around the corner. For Italy's ready-to-wear designers, it is the season for a quiet downplayed look, sparked by dashes of hot sexy clothes.

The top Italian designers, such as Armani, Versace, Krizia, Ferré and Biagiotti opt in general for a classical winter silhouette with long, loose lines.

Gray is the favorite winter shade, followed by soft camel. To brighten up the look, the Italian palette also includes splashes of red, green, yellow and blue.

Hemlines tend to hover around the knee, although they can also drop to mid-calf or even brush the ankle. Some creep a good four inches up the thigh. Waistlines are either loose or cinched by a buckle-less belt.

The staple of the Italian winter wardrobe is the classic man-tailored gray suit with skirt or trousers, worn over a turtleneck sweater rather than the traditional silk blouse.

The Italian designers also resurrect the 1950s sweaterdress, sometimes loose, sometimes slinky, usually worn under an oversized wool coat belted at the waist.

For cold, dark nights, this winter's evening gowns are dotted with twinkling sequins. For the romantics, the Italian designers bring back the crinoline.

Padded shoulders, glitzy jewelry and short cropped hair are out, while gloves, hats and pinned up hair become *de rigeur*. Shoes stay flat by day, soaring to stiletto heights at night. Makeup is discreet to match the calm, classical look.

The zipper is the new fastener, especially in the racier styles, where fiddling with buttons can become a bore.

Following are some fall-winter ready-to-wear highlights.

Armani

The perennial key to Giorgio Armani's chic is simplicity, which this fall comes very close to austerity, especially in his new midi-length dress with long sleeves, jewel neckline and tapered waist. The dress comes in gray or beige by day, black velvet by night. It is worn with flat shoes, no jewelry and pinned-up hair.

The jacket that made Armani famous in the mid-1970s comes this season in three varieties: short and fitted, cardigan-style or oversized like a man's jacket. These styles come in subdued grays as well as luxurious cashmere plaids.

For evening, Armani offers wide crinolined crepe skirts, brightened by sequins that twinkle through a layer of black tulle.

Biagiotti

This wooliest of Milan fashion seasons, is right up the alley of cashmere queen Laura Biagiotti. For year-end coziness Biagiotti suggests a wide-necked, mid-hip length turtleneck in camel-colored cashmere. Inspired this year by the pre-Raphaelite painters, she also offers beautifully knitted three-quarter jackets and sweater dresses whose patterns recall the rich brocades of the renaissance.

The international ski set will find the Biagiotti cashmeres decorated with nordic snowflake patterns a mountain must.

Ferré

Those who know Gianfranco Ferré as the champion of the structured classic line, will be surprised to find that his winter skirt is the shortest and tightest of the season. Made of clinging brown leather and cropped way above the knee, it looks best when matched with an ample zip-front leather jacket.

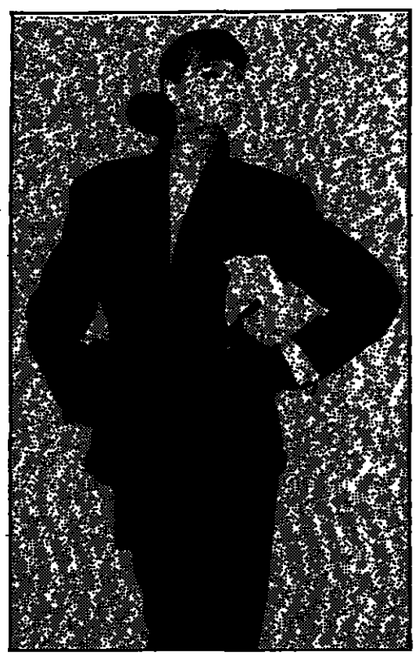
Ferré, who won the prestigious *"occhio d'oro"* award, for the best collection presented during the fall-winter 1986-87 ready-to-wear showings in Milan last March, also offers a series of conservative styles representative of the general subdued Milan mood.

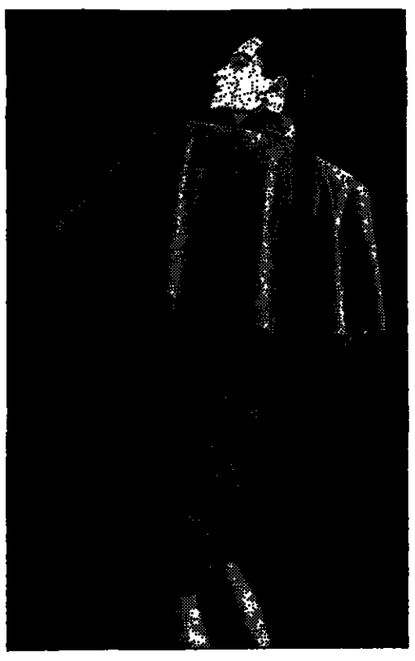
The superbly tailored gray flannel slacks, for example, tapered at the ankle with sporty snaps can fill a number of needs. The slacks look best when matched with a soft camel-colored turtleneck sweater and a cozy tobacco-colored sweater, worn over soft, black silk pajama pants. Accessories, also by Ferré, include a single gold loop earring, and a gold band around the waist.

Krizia

Mariuccia Mandelli, the creative genius behind the Krizia label, offers the most feminine daytime suit of the season. As gray as the others, it has a lapel-less single-buttoned three-quarter jacket, and a loose dirndl skirt. Worn with brown gloves and matching brown flat

Continued on page 12





Ferré's sashed jacket over silk pants, left. Versace's broad-to-narrow coat, center; Armani's man-tailored look, far right.

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THE AMERICAN SCENE

Buyers Are Loyal to Milan

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — At the eve of the European ready-to-wear season, the question is: "Is fashion bringing the Americans back?" The answer is a loud though qualified yes.

Even the recent attacks of terrorism in Paris have not deterred American retailers from going on with business, and business out of Europe has recently been very good. According to Women's Wear Daily, European imports have been best sellers all across the United States, with Armani, Chanel, Valentino and Ungaro leading the pack.

The European market is a vital one for many of these stores that rely on Italy and France for injecting life into their fashion departments. As Sonja Caproni, I. Magnin's vice president of fashion merchandising, put it: "Italy represents fine fabrics and tailoring, France more advanced, directional silhouettes, as well as establishment clothes such as Saint Laurent, Valentino, Chanel and Ungaro."

The fall of the dollar is another problem that retailers seem to take in their stride. "We're resigned for things to be expensive and so is our customer," said Ellin Saltzman, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue. "If you have good fashions, it doesn't seem to hurt."

"Of course we're concerned about prices," said Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf-Goodman. "We'll just have to look for the best value for our money."

Bergdorf, which has been a champion of Italian designers, is probably one of the stores that does the most with European fashion. "We're definitely going back, we cannot afford not to," said Mello. "We've had an excellent season with imports. European imports represent 40 percent of our stock. Of that, Italy represents over 70 percent. Italy, which is still a great source of quality products, is also very important for our own private label."

The chairman of Bloomingdale's, Marvin Traub, said, "Bloomingdale's never stopped going to Europe. We continued to work with European designers. I myself went back to Paris and Rome in June."

Traub could not give the exact percentage of European fashion in the store, "but in the designers' area, where we do do a lot of business with Armani, Valentino and Missoni, I'd say that at least 30 percent or more is Italian."

As for the drop of the dollar, Traub said: "Everything is going to be 25 percent higher than a year ago. We're not increasing our budget, we'll continue to buy and see how the customers react. But we may have to reconsider if we can buy as much or more."

At Saks Fifth Avenue, President Burt Tansky said, "We're watching the situation very carefully. There'll be a need for more security. We're looking at all our options."

Lynn Manulis, president of Martha's, a chain of luxury boutiques in New York, Palm Beach and Bar Harbor, is also going back to Milan "because there's so much there. I've been working in this area so long. I've developed so many different resources which are very important and very successful. Armani, Ferrè, Laug, Missoni, Mila Schon and Moschino, all are vital to our business."

As for terrorism, "We must keep a low profile," she said. "I'd hate to lose the very essence of what we're doing. We put in years of work and research into the European market."

"I want to go, I intend to go," Manulis said, "but I probably won't stay as long as usual."

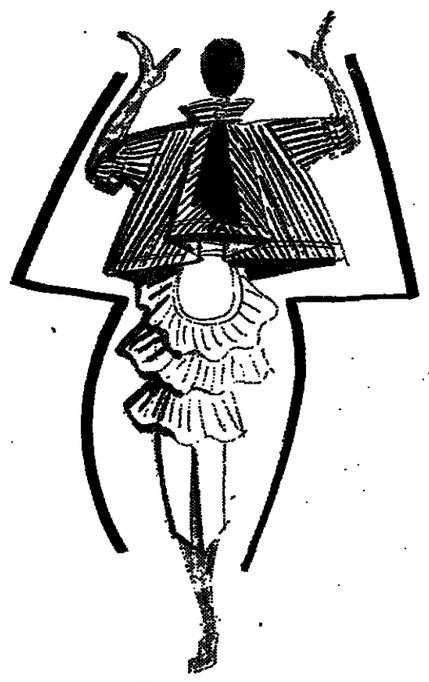
Selma Weiser, president of Charivari, a group of seven strongly fashion-oriented New York stores, said: "I'm going back. It's a very important market for me. I'm appalled by the prices, including hotel prices." Referring to her buying, she said, "Of course, it all depends on what I see. I always look for a lot of small designers but prices being what they are, I'll have to stick to the big names — Byblos, Genny, Complice who are doing phenomenally well."

Adding that international fashion imports, including Japan, represent "a good 60 to 70 percent of our business," Weiser said that "Italy is most of it because we do a lot of private label there. Even the Japanese are starting to manufacture in Italy because it's cheaper and better labor."

Gene Pressman, executive vice president of Barney's, echoed the same feelings: "Yes, I'm very concerned about what's going on in Europe, who wouldn't be? But we're still going back, all 12 of us."

Barney's recently opened a six-story women's store where 50 percent of the clothes are designer fashions and 70 percent of those are European. Pressman also said that "because of terrorism and the low dollar, I'm thinking of doing production here. It will also be much easier to re-order."

It was the same story at out-of-town stores. Caproni said from San Francisco: "We're planning to come back both to Italy and France. We can't do without Europe. We never slowed down on trips."



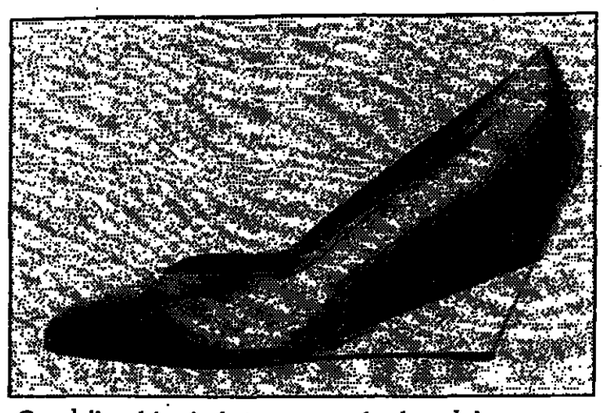
From Byblos for spring and summer.

In Chicago, the chairman of Marshall Field's, Philip Miller, said: "We will continue to send a full contingent of buyers as we did last season. But we told them that if anybody had personal reasons not to go, we wouldn't force them."

Richard C. Marcus, chairman and chief executive officer of Neiman-Marcus, said from Dallas, "I'm not aware that we've canceled traveling plans. Obviously, in the last two years, we've been concerned about safety. We're trying not to let it ruin our lives."

HEBE DORSEY is the International Herald Tribune's fashion critic.

A History of Craftsmanship



Casadei's whimsical transparent heel wedgie.

Ferragamo's sleek classical black patent shoe.

Fancy Footwork From Florence

By Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — Tuscany is the world's leading exporter of fancy shoes. It is a modern fashion fact possibly cinched back in 1927 when Salvatore Ferragamo returned to Italy after a decade of shoeing the Hollywood stars. Instead of Rome, Milan or his more familiar Naples, he chose Florence as the site of his new business.

Handmade shoes, he had concluded, were a vanishing luxury everywhere, but less so in the Tuscan capital with its old artisan economy inherited from the guild system of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance. Rather than resort to machinery that made for a bad fit and worse feet, Ferragamo set up an assembly line of master craftsmen to create his beautiful, and comfortable, shoes.

The stars ultimately followed him to Florence — Greta Garbo, Gloria Swanson and Paulette Goddard, who had the most beautiful feet of all, according to the late Ferragamo. Last year, their shoes along with Ferragamo's revolutionary designs from 1927-1960 were shown in an exhibition at Florence's Palazzo Strozzi.

Reinforcing the long link between Renaissance craftsmanship and modern Italian fashion, the city's prestigious Accademia di Belle Arti launched a course in shoe design, the first of its kind at such a lofty level.

The high cost of labor and a new mass market have brought machinery into the process "da Ferragamo" and elsewhere. But the Tuscan artisans' ancient skills in the tanning, dyeing and stitching of leather are still unequaled anywhere.

According to the Florence Chamber of Commerce, the city and hinterland exported $235 million worth of shoes, 58 percent of its annual production, to the United States in 1985, an increase of 20 percent from the previous year.

This season there is a sleek, newly classical shoe, often trimmed with metal. The colors are black predominantly with red and purple to accent the prevailing black and grey of the autumn clothes.

A Ferragamo from the past.

Even with the dollar now at 1,400 lire, prices are usually one-third to one-half of similar shoes in New York, London and Paris.

Start by looking in the Via Tornabuoni, the Via Roma and the Via Calzaiuoli which was the street of the stocking-makers in the old days. Today it features the most spirited but sophisticated shoe and fashion shops best exemplified by Raspini at No. 70-74r in the Por Santa Maria end of the street. (The "r" is for "rosso" or red, the Florentine sign of a commercial establishment.)

Copied in name and product around the world from Miami to Osaka, Japan, the real Raspini shops are just the three in Florence, insists their owner, Franco Ferrini. The other ones are at 5-7r Via Martelli and 25-29r Via Roma. Prices start at 60,000 lire for a pair of ballerina slippers.

Perhaps the smartest Raspini shoe this fall is the black calf Prada pump accentnated by silver metal toes and heels and selling for 190,000 lire.

Beltrami Junior at 31r Via Calzaiuoli is more futuristic in design and higher in price. The shop is famous for its wild boots made with assorted skins and metals and retailing for 500,000 to 700,000 lire. More conservative Beltrami customers frequent the other two shops at 44r Via Calzaiuoli and 16r Via dei Pecori.

Other fashionable but less expensive shops are Romano in Piazza della Repubblica, Pollini at 21r Via Calzaiuoli and Carrano Maraolo at 6-8r Via Roma.

The most distinguished shops, and often shoes, are those in Florence's monumental Via Tornabuoni which is lined with medieval and Renaissance *palazzi*. At the beginning, there is Ferragamo in the 13th-century Palazo Feroni at No. 16r.

The mainstay now is the simple court pump, the Vara, accented by a bow ribbon and the Ferragamo label and selling for 160,00 lire, the lowest price in the shop. The fanciest evening shoe of black silk with a pearl clip costs 35,000 lire.

That other distinguished cobbler Gucci, founded in Florence in 1904, before Ferragamo and now as international, holds down the other end of the Via Tornabuoni at 73r. The store has expanded last year to give more space to cloths. Yet, there has been a return to the original men's sporting footwear, particularly the riding boot. Gucci was first a saddler as the gold bit in the loafers recalls. This year the men's classic sells for 15,000 lire.

Also on the Via Tornabuoni is the elegant Mario Valentino, the very classical Cristi and the whimsical Casadei. Its young designer Quinto Casadei has created a trademark wedge with a plexiglass heel that gives the wearer the appearance of walking on air, if not water.

Indeed, in Florence, there is something for anyone not condemned with long, narrow Anglo-Saxon feet. Even Ferragamo who invented the precise American foot measuring system of widths does not sell many of the double and triple is that are exported en masse to Britain and America.

The Ferragamo exhibition will open at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London in October 1987.

SUSAN LUMSDEN writes about the arts from Florence.

GIANFRANCO
FERRE

Designer Flourishes Outside the Mainstream

By Kate Singleton

MILAN — Among Italian designers, Cinzia Ruggeri is different. As an artist whose creativity expresses itself in clothes, she operates outside the mainstream of fashion. In fact, she is much closer to the avant-garde tendencies in painting, sculpture and design.

Understandably, the fashion establishment finds this rather upsetting, indeed almost suspect.

"I don't have any real effect on conventional fashion designers," she said. "I mean they can ride over much bigger things than me. But, yes, I suppose I do rub them up the wrong way. You know, being an outsider is a deliberate choice. It was difficult at the beginning, and it still is. You have to believe in it through and through."

In the beginning, Ruggeri took part in the Milano Collezioni. But in the end, she said, "I realized that prevarication reigned supreme as regards the press, the various choices that had to be made, and so on. For me there were more disadvantages than there were advantages." Three years ago, she opted out. Now she presents her collections in via Crocefisso 21, or in some other interesting venue, like the deconsecrated church of S. Carpoforo.

Ruggeri worked for years for her father, a major clothing manufacturer, although she began as a painter: abstract, informal works, mostly in oil, some in gouache.

She set up an international design office, studying ways of simplifying production of garments. One form that could be used for constructing pockets, belts and collars, for instance; a transparent button that would do for skirt waistbands of any color. Twelve years ago she set up her own company, called Bloom.

Bloom produces two collections — Bloom and C.R. for Bloom — for about 20,000 garments a year. The philosophy behind Ruggeri's designs is that a garment can do more than just cover the body; it can transfer emotions. "Putting on clothes is a joy like eating a meal or cleaning your teeth. But clothes can do more. They can express happiness or desperation. I got interested in how I could get garments to express feelings."

One of her early designs was a black silk shirt with two discreet zippers hidden on the left breast. When opened, the triangle of black silk folded forward to reveal flesh-colored crêpe de Chine with a heart and arrow embroidered on it.

Another idea derived from seeing girls fiddle nervously with the chains and pendants they wear round their necks: a white blouse with a little house embroidered on the right side and a tree on the left; between the two was a free-standing chain with a little dog attached to it. Nervous hands could walk the dog from the front door to the tree.

But the most remarkable designs came a year or two later. These were the dresses embossed with liquid crystals that changed color according to changes in the wearer's body temperature and the kinetic outfits for discos and such: plain, darkish dresses with painted panels that set chromatic sequences into motion when the right sort of light is projected onto them.

Cinzia Ruggeri

Another big success was the ample pale gown in a diaphanous fabric enriched with hundreds of tiny colored bulbs that the wearer could light up at the appropriate moment by pressing a switch in the waistband.

Not all Ruggeri's clothes are as exaggerated in their expressions as these. But there is always something that gives them a poetry of their own.

KATE SINGLETON, a Milan-based journalist, writes about culture, design and architecture.

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Winter's Classical Silhouette

Continued from page 11

shoes, it softens the efficient career-girl look of some of the other suits proposed by the Italians.

In the pullover department, Krizia, who every season picks a different animal as a fashion mascot, is promoting the Italian wolf (the four-legged kind), splashing its image all over soft hip-hugging cashmere sweaters.

Versace

Gianni Versace who offers Milan elegance with Mediterranean flair is perfect for those seeking zingy clothes for winter.

Along with the drably colored outfits, Versace proposes suits and sweater dresses in bright tones of coral red, fuchsia, turquoise and sunny yellow.

Women looking for the famous Italian silk prints will also do well to shop Versace, who fooled around with black and white to create checkerboard and zebra stripe designs, even daring to combine the two for cocktail satins and glittery evening gowns.

A panorama of Italian ready-to-wear is not complete without mentioning the three great artisan families who contribute to making the Italian ready-to-wear label *"numero uno"* in the world: Mario Valentino, Fendi, and Missoni.

Mario Valentino is a leather craftsman who with his family amuses himself by recreating styles and fabrics in an all-leather collection.

The five Fendi sisters, along with Karl Lagerfeld, do to pelts what Michelangelo did to marble — make them into works of art.

Best at this year's knitted look could be no other than king of the knitting needle Tai Missoni, his wife Rita and their ever-growing family.

DANIELA PETROFF, a Rome-based journalist, covers Italian fashion for the Associated Press.

Krizia's cashmere wraparound.

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Resort Cover-Ups ■ *Art and Elegance*

Sabbadini's silk lace in celluloid.

Photos by Sheila Nardulli

Alfa Romeo's folding glasses.

Fashion for the Shadier Side

By Sheila Nardulli

ROME — The Arabs use them to conceal pupil dilation during heavy negotiations; fair-eyed northerners need them to protect light-sensitive eyes. But for most Italians, sunglasses are just plain "fashion." Fun-fashion, elegant-fashion, punk-fashion or slinky-sex fashion — all can be found in the present Italian sunglass designs.

The industry stems from a long artisan tradition beginning in the Middle Ages and today a large percentage of the frames is still hand-finished. The celluloid frame is punched out of a sheet and the edges are filed by hand.

Lenses and frames are an important Italian industry. In 1985 alone, $62 million of sunglasses were exported. More than $200 million worth of eyeglass frames were exported in the same year.

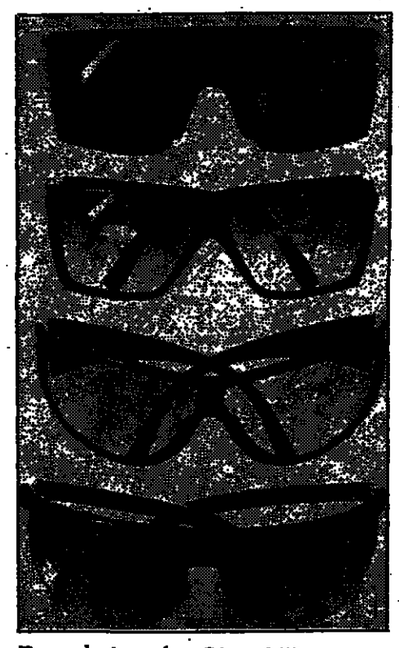
In addition, 20 percent to 30 percent of the total production is sold within the country. Apart from this, lenses are a major part of export figures. Almost all Polaroid's European market of lenses is produced in Italy and major American (Ray-Ban) and German companies have their lenses made in Italy.

The largest European producer of sunglass lenses is Barberini in Monte Silvana in Pescara. Numerous foreign companies also have their frames made in Italy. Major designers such as Ferré, Versace, Armani, Fendi and Roberta di Camerino design their own expensive models and Alain Delon has lent his name to an Italian sunglass.

Alfa Romeo produces foldable glasses that fit into a leather case attached to a key chain. They also produce glasses with screw frames allowing for interchangeable lenses, and for pure frivolity, Patriczio Sabbadini embeds silk lace in the middle of the celluloid frames.

This winter the Italians will leave home with their sunglasses to vacation at Cortina, Cervinia, Courmeyer, Sestrière or the less-known "in" resort of the Val Senales glacier where the national ski team trains.

Those uninterested in snow will head for the thermal spas of Saturnia, Ischia, Montecatini and Chianciano. Others will sip their *aperitivo* and stare with their sunglassed protection in the colorful piazzas of Positano, Capri, Ravello and Taormina. *Viva il sole!*



Four designs by Gianni Versace.

SHEILA NARDULLI, a Rome-based photographer and journalist, contributes to The Sunday Times, The Toronto Globe and Mail, Newsweek and several Italian magazines.

Couture Becomes a Media Event, But Is It a Roman Renaissance?

By Leonora Dodsworth

ROME — There is a new sense of confidence in the capital of Italian couture. Overshadowed for more than a decade by the luxury ready-to-wear stylists of Milan, Rome's dozen couturiers are coming back with what is being called the "new couture."

Collections that used to be shown in small but elegant ateliers to selected clients have now become program material for the mass media. Italian state television and the private networks compete for coverage of the fashion shows. Clothes intended for the elite — or at least the rich — have become entertainment for millions of television viewers.

Valentino, reigning monarch of the Rome couturiers, puts on the grandest show of all. In July, when the city is at its hottest, Valentino transforms a Roman piazza into a breathtaking scenario for his latest creations. Front row seats are occupied by famous names in show business, politics, industry, finance and the arts.

This major production costs the fashion house around $300,000, a figure that takes in the clothes, model fees, staging, lighting and seats. But it is easily absorbed by the $8 million that Valentino expects to earn in 1986 from the more than 300 clients who buy his custom-made creations.

Valentino's strength has always been in designing very feminine, highly becoming clothes. His ideas for this winter are no exception. He makes a strong bid to bring back romanticism with fitted tops, tiny waists and full, ballerina-length skirts. There are flowing chiffons, sumptuous satins and rich velvets.

But the masterstroke of the collection shown in July was the surprise finale, when Valentino brought on his 160 seamstresses to take a bow. "Couture is the workshop where ideas are born," said Valentino.

Playing a part in the newly found optimism of the Rome couturiers is the belief that luxury ready-to-wear has now reached such astronomical prices as to make custom-made clothes once more a viable proposition for the wealthy woman, on the basis that if you are prepared to pay that sort of money it is better to get an exclusive, personally fitted garment for your outlay.

Pino Lancetti, who this year celebrated his quarter century in the fashion business, said, "The high prices of the *prêt-à-porter* have made clients return to the couture."

Now, with the decline in the value of the dollar, it could be the turn of the Milanese to have to struggle for sales. Lancetti, who once would have preferred to be a painter and who has revolutionized the whole conception of printed textiles, said, "I feel freer when I design couture rather than ready-to-wear. High fashion is an art form. It allows the possibility for experiment and study."

Loris Abate, president of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana and a partner in the house of Mila Schon, is a prime mover in trying to coax the couture establishment out of its doldrums. It was he who this year persuaded Gianfranco Ferré to turn his talents to couture, thereby reversing the usual order of things.

"The couture is the most complete expression of all fashion," Abate said.

The arrival of Ferré in Rome has produced a new feeling of confidence about the future of couture. Other Milanese stylists may follow his example.

For his Rome debut, Ferré chose the romantic garden of a patrician villa, a very different setting from the high-tech functionality of his Milan premises. But there any difference ended. His first couture collection reflected the same themes that dominate in his ready-to-wear: strikingly sophisticated suits and dresses in his favorite shade of gray with high necklines and big belts.

Barocco's flowing printed silk, above, Valentino's embroidered top, at left.

Rather than resenting the newcomer from the north, the Romans welcomed his arrival. Roberto Capucci, perhaps the most unique of Rome's designers, has pronounced himself in favor of this infusion of new blood, a view that is shared by Princess Irene Galitzine, doyenne of Italian couture.

Rome's couturiers were in their heyday in the 1960s. But the 1970s saw them overtaken by the Milanese stylists of luxury ready-to-wear. But this close brush with disaster proved good for the Romans and encouraged them to invent new ways of carrying on doing their own thing. They cashed in on their fame, their glamor and expertise.

Rome's couturiers began to sell their prestigious names and design know-how for large fees to companies making everything from bathroom tiles to bed linen. In this way they earned enough money to be able to continue their nonprofit-making affair with custom-made clothes and, at the same time, became known to a wider public than ever before. Nobody went bankrupt and all today live well if not as lavishly as their colleagues in Milan.

Stripes from Ferré.

But if the days when clients were prepared to spend hours in fittings are over and Italian customers are a vanishing breed, the Rome couturiers have found that foreign clients are a good source of business. The specialized staffs of the ateliers spend much of their time these days in Paris, London, Geneva, the oil-rich cities of the Gulf or even New York.

Olivier, heir to the business of André Lang who died two years ago, jets to his stateside customers with trunk shows that are highly successful, including best-selling silk blouses that go for $3,000.

Others, like Sarli and Barocco, have found salvation in specialization. Fausto Sarli, a Neapolitan transferred to Rome, well knows the lengths and expense to which the rich provincials of Italy are prepared to go. His collections abound with the elegant attire that is worn to weddings.

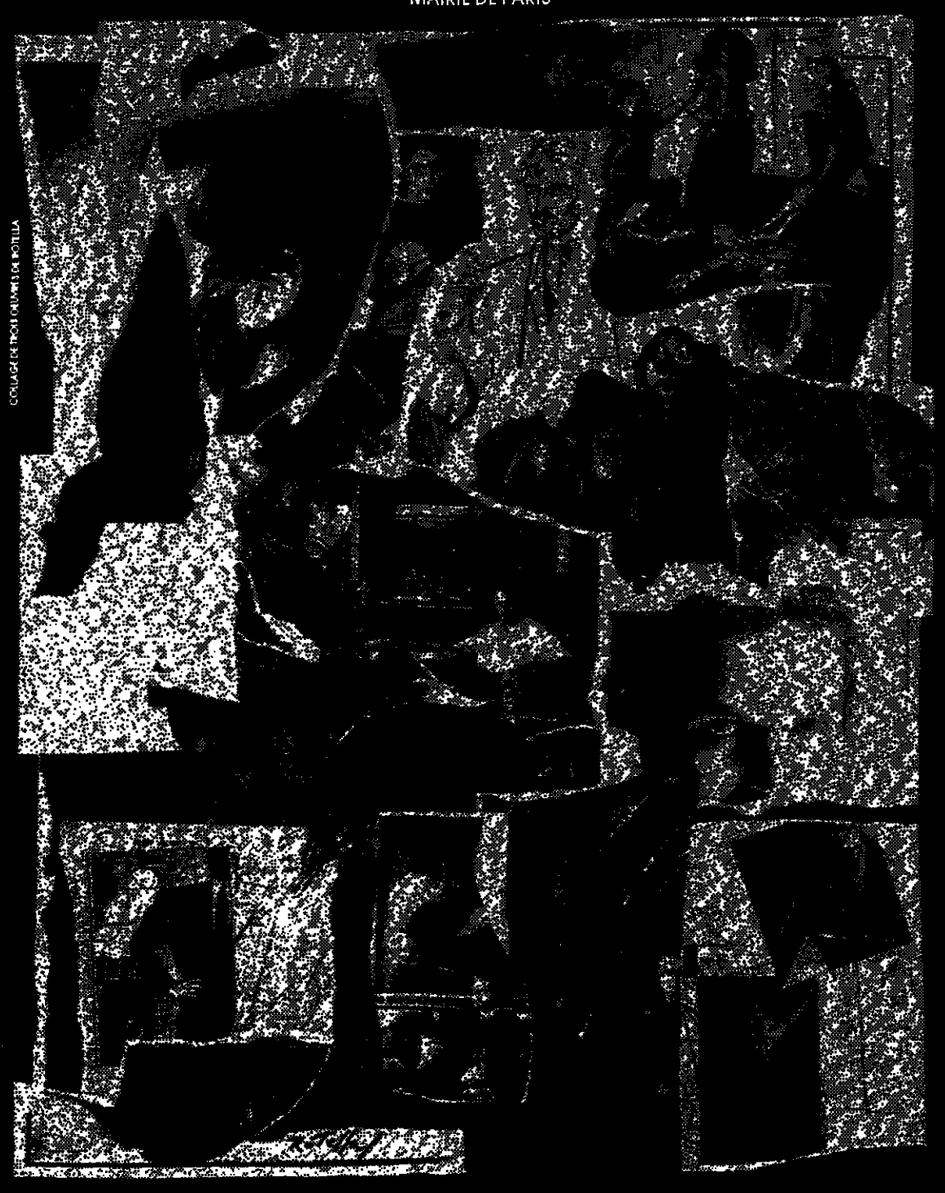
Rocco Barocco, on the other hand, is adored by his night-clubbing, party-going clients for the daringly sexy look of his spectacular creations.

But in spite of the regained vitality, there remains a problem. All of Italy's present-day couturiers are over 40 and so far there are no talented youngsters on the horizon.

Only Pino Lancetti has a solution. "Picasso worked to be over 90," he said, "Why shouldn't we?"

LEONORA DODSWORTH, a journalist based in Rome, writes about fashion for Time magazine.

MAIRIE DE PARIS



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TORINO - VIA ROMA 354
BOLOGNA - VIA D'AZEGLIO, 4/C
MILANO - VIA DELLA SPIGA 23

KRIZIA via manin, 19 milano tel. 02-6596415

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Oct. 3

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
3.09	2.44	Dec	2.72	2.74¼	2.66½	2.68¼	—.05½
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.65½	2.67¼	2.60½	2.61¼	—.04½
3.00	2.33¼	May	2.51½	2.52¾	2.48½	2.48¾	—.02¼
2.90	2.23¼	Jul	2.42¼	2.43	2.39¼	2.39¾	—.02½
2.42½	2.32	Sep				2.40¼	—.02¼
2.56	2.53	Dec				2.50	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,768					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,542 up 1,580							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
2.35½	1.61	Dec	1.73½	1.74¼	1.69½	1.69¾	—.04¼
2.42½	1.72½	Mar	1.83	1.84¾	1.79¼	1.79¾	—.03¼
2.42	1.80	May	1.88½	1.90¼	1.85	1.85½	—.04
2.27	1.83	Jul	1.89½	1.91½	1.87	1.87½	—.03
2.01½	1.82½	Sep	1.88¼	1.88½	1.85½	1.85½	—.02½
1.97	1.83	Dec	1.91¼	1.92	1.89	1.90	—.01½
2.02	1.95½	Mar	1.99¼	1.99¼	1.97	1.97	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,818					
Prev. Day Open Int. 135,583 up 711							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
5.56½	4.65¼	Nov	4.88¼	4.89½	4.81½	4.82	—.05¼
5.65	4.74	Jan	4.96½	4.96½	4.89	4.90	—.05
5.76	4.83½	Mar	5.04	5.04½	4.97¼	4.97½	—.05½
5.74	4.91¼	May	5.09½	5.10¼	5.04	5.04¼	—.04¼
5.77½	4.93	Jul	5.12¼	5.13	5.07	5.07¼	—.04½
5.40½	4.91½	Aug	5.12	5.12	5.06	5.06	—.04¾
5.12	4.95½	Sep	5.02	5.02	4.98½	4.98½	—.06
5.14	4.89½	Nov	5.07½	5.08	5.00	5.00½	—.06¼
5.19	5.12½	Jan				5.08½	—.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,765					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,923 up 58,653							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons-dollars per ton							
162.10	136.00	Oct	152.20	152.60	150.60	150.70	—1.20
162.10	136.00	Dec	152.70	153.00	151.10	151.10	—1.30
163.10	136.00	Jan	153.50	153.60	151.80	151.80	—1.40
163.10	143.00	Mar	154.50	154.50	153.60	153.20	—.80
169.70	143.00	May	155.00	155.00	154.00	154.00	—1.00
159.00	146.10	Jul	156.80	156.00	154.30	154.30	—1.00
157.50	147.00	Aug	156.00	156.00	155.00	156.00	
157.50	150.00	Sep	155.00	155.00	154.00	155.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,341					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,303 off 1,237							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.							
22.80	13.10	Oct	14.20	14.23	14.00	14.04	—.07
22.58	13.43	Dec	14.75	14.84	14.58	14.63	—.08
22.35	13.81	Jan	14.90	14.95	14.72	14.75	—.06
20.25	14.10	Mar	15.18	15.24	15.00	15.05	—.10
20.90	14.40	May	15.40	15.45	15.20	15.25	—.15
18.70	14.55	Jul	15.55	15.55	15.33	15.35	—.15
18.40	14.65	Aug	15.55	15.65	15.35	15.35	—.11
16.10	14.68	Sep	15.70	15.70	15.40	15.44	—.12
16.15	14.82	Oct	15.50	15.50	15.48	15.49	+.08
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,059					
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,149 off 1,206							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
62.65	49.45	Oct	59.00	59.50	58.70	59.45	+.38
61.75	51.40	Dec	55.05	55.65	54.80	55.45	+.33
60.50	51.70	Feb	54.50	55.00	54.25	54.77	+.27
59.87	53.30	Apr	56.05	56.40	55.50	56.22	+.35
60.00	54.25	Jun	55.85	56.25	55.25	56.12	+.37
58.00	54.50	Aug	55.00	55.00	54.65	54.80	+.30
56.50	53.85	Oct	53.80	54.00	53.80	54.00	
Est. Sales 15,990 Prev. Sales 22,352							
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,514 off 238							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.12	52.85	Oct	59.95	60.70	59.80	60.07	+.20
65.95	54.15	Nov	60.00	60.50	59.75	60.15	+.15
65.70	56.25	Jan	60.45	60.80	60.00	60.67	+.35
65.55	56.75	Mar	60.10	60.55	59.90	60.35	+.35
64.90	57.00	Apr	60.15	60.55	59.90	60.30	+.30
63.60	58.70	May	59.90	59.40	58.90	59.25	+.25
61.25	58.50	Aug	59.25	59.35	59.25	59.47	—.03
Est. Sales 1,958 Prev. Sales 2,896							
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,040 off 107							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
59.20	36.50	Oct	49.87	49.87	48.87	49.87	—1.50
57.50	38.37	Dec	49.25	49.60	48.25	49.25	—1.50
56.00	40.00	Feb	48.20	48.40	47.70	48.42	—.78
50.75	37.20	Apr	44.00	44.15	43.17	43.75	—.72
51.85	39.00	Jun	47.02	47.02	46.00	46.80	—.65
50.90	40.30	Jul	46.90	46.90	45.80	46.30	—.65
49.75	42.75	Aug	45.75	45.75	44.75	45.40	—.30
45.70	41.50	Oct	42.50	42.50	41.50	42.50	—.30
45.75	42.75	Dec	42.52	42.52	42.00	42.70	—.30
Est. Sales 9,449 Prev. Sales 8,421							
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,984 off 25							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
81.85	56.40	Feb	65.70	65.97	65.30	65.50	—1.80
80.67	56.50	Mar	65.45	65.45	64.40	64.60	—1.80
79.87	58.00	May	65.40	65.40	64.22	64.55	—1.57
77.50	59.60	Jul	64.85	64.50	63.25	64.35	—1.15
74.60	62.00	Aug	61.80	62.00	60.50	61.02	—.53
Est. Sales 3,384 Prev. Sales 4,408							
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,876 off 226							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
287.10	138.00	Dec	197.50	197.42	193.25	193.38	—1.84
290.33	156.75	Mar	189.00	189.00	183.00	183.16	—4.09
271.83	162.25	May	187.00	187.00	182.00	181.26	—4.00
266.25	168.00	Jul	186.50	186.50	183.00	181.85	—4.00
255.00	171.50	Sep	186.00	186.00	184.00	181.51	—3.51
203.25	180.00	Dec				182.63	—4.00
		Mar				183.50	—3.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,240					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,193 off 509							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.50	5.25	Jan	5.60	5.64	5.57	5.55	+.05
9.44	5.75	Mar	6.18	6.24	5.98	6.07	
9.82	6.00	May	6.36	6.48	6.23	6.30	—.06
9.92	6.18	Jul	6.58	6.62	6.46	6.48	—.05
7.92	6.30	Sep				6.58	—.05
9.40	6.42	Oct	6.78	6.88	6.65	6.72	+.02
		Jan				7.05	+.12
7.55	7.55	Mar	7.38	7.38	7.38	7.51	+.12
Est. Sales 9,141 Prev. Sales 21,890							
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,525 up 2,588							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
2425	1776	Dec	2050	2068	2039	2052	+5
2385	1825	Mar	2070	2076	2055	2067	+6
2260	1863	May	2091	2097	2085	2094	+4
2290	1875	Jul	2110	2110	2110	2105	+7
2310	1904	Sep				2128	+7
2320	2060	Dec				2133	+7
Est. Sales 2,093 Prev. Sales 5,596							
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,019 off 370							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
125.80	82.50	Nov	106.00	106.45	105.00	105.60	—.30
113.00	83.75	Jan	107.60	108.10	107.10	107.65	—.10
122.00	83.90	Mar	108.50	109.20	108.25	108.30	—.20
109.90	84.50	May	109.60	109.60	109.30	109.30	+.30
110.60	84.75	Jul	110.10	110.10	110.00	109.95	+.20
111.50	107.00	Sep	110.50	110.50	110.50	110.90	+.45
112.00	108.00	Nov				111.60	+.45
		Jan				111.80	+.45
		Mar				112.00	+.40
Est. Sales 600 Prev. Sales 529							
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,641 up 137							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
62.05	58.90	Oct				59.20	—.10
		Nov				59.50	—.10
70.30	57.50	Dec	59.20	60.40	59.70	59.80	—.10
70.30	58.00	Jan				59.95	—.10
70.00	58.20	Mar	60.55	60.80	60.20	60.25	—.10
70.10	58.60	May	61.00	61.00	60.70	60.55	—.10
69.95	59.20	Jul	61.20	61.20	60.85	60.80	—.10
70.35	59.45	Sep	61.50	61.50	61.05	61.10	—.10
69.50	60.05	Dec	61.80	61.80	61.80	61.70	—.10
70.80	60.65	Jan				61.80	—.10
68.50	60.70	Mar				62.10	—.10
64.10	61.50	May				62.40	—.10
		Jul				62.70	—.10
Est. Sales 5,000 Prev. Sales 8,950							
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,278 up 4,186							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Oct				52.05	+.40
		Nov				52.15	+.40
61.75	48.95	Dec	52.10	52.50	52.05	52.50	+.40
57.60	56.00	Jan				52.55	+.40
59.40	51.55	Mar				52.85	+.40
57.65	49.40	May				53.10	+.40
60.45	50.00	Jul				53.35	+.40
52.15	51.50	Sep				53.55	+.40
		Dec				53.65	+.40
		Jan				53.85	+.40
		Mar				53.95	+.40
		May				54.05	+.40
		Jul				54.15	+.40
Est. Sales 20 Prev. Sales 56							
Prev. Day Open Int. 873 up 16							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
582.0	523.0	Oct	580.0	580.0	580.0	564.8	—14.9
		Nov				567.2	—15.0
799.0	503.0	Dec	588.0	589.0	569.0	570.0	—15.0
789.8	510.5	Jan	590.0	590.0	584.5	572.9	—15.1
770.0	511.0	Mar	599.0	599.0	577.0	578.2	—15.2
752.0	520.0	May	601.0	604.0	583.5	584.0	—15.5
746.8	524.0	Jul	604.5	604.5	589.5	590.0	—15.7
729.2	534.0	Sep	613.5	613.5	600.0	596.5	—15.8
694.0	543.5	Dec	627.0	627.0	611.0	606.4	—16.1
607.0	553.0	Jan				610.1	—16.2
657.0	550.0	Mar	632.0	632.0	632.0	617.3	—16.4
644.0	567.0	May				625.1	—16.6
640.0	585.0	Jul	652.0	652.0	648.5	633.2	—16.7
Est. Sales 13,500 Prev. Sales 20,288							
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,578 up 765							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
682.00	303.50	Oct	602.00	612.00	580.00	589.60	—7.80
686.40	347.00	Jan	606.00	611.30	585.00	595.40	+9.10
687.00	361.00	Apr	615.00	615.00	592.00	599.90	+9.10
695.00	417.00	Jul	620.00	620.00	601.50	604.90	+9.10
696.00	464.00	Oct				609.40	+9.10
612.00	581.00	Jan				613.90	+9.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,742					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,482 up 827							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
153.00	94.25	Dec	145.00	148.00	140.00	140.95	—2.70
152.50	102.80	Mar	146.50	147.50	141.50	141.20	—2.70
151.00	112.50	Jun	146.25	146.25	144.50	141.55	—2.70
151.50	141.00	Sep	147.00	147.00	146.25	141.90	—2.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 534					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,614 up 152							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
441.50	321.50	Oct	438.60	438.60	431.50	432.70	—3.50
442.50	407.50	Nov				433.70	—3.60
446.00	326.50	Dec	442.00	444.50	435.10	437.50	—3.60
449.50	337.20	Feb	446.50	447.50	439.00	441.10	—3.70
453.00	346.30	Apr	450.00	450.00	442.50	444.40	—3.80
453.00	350.50	Jun	452.00	452.50	445.50	447.90	—3.90
460.00	356.00	Aug	456.00	456.00	452.00	451.80	—3.90
465.00	361.00	Oct	457.00	457.00	455.00	455.40	—4.00
470.00	365.00	Dec	468.00	468.00	459.00	459.40	—4.10
473.00	371.50	Feb	468.20	468.20	468.20	464.10	—4.20
479.00	378.00	Apr				468.70	—4.30
484.00	399.00	Jun	477.80	481.00	474.30	473.40	—4.40
		Aug				478.30	—4.50
Est. Sales 32,000 Prev. Sales 56,577							
Prev. Day Open Int. 134,608 up 5,672							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.08	89.05	Dec	94.81	95.07	94.80	95.06	+.25
95.07	89.58	Mar	94.76	95.00	94.75	95.00	+.25
94.89	90.50	Jun	94.55	94.80	94.55	94.80	+.24
94.66	90.80	Sep	94.45	94.45	94.43	94.50	+.24
94.34	91.48	Dec	94.07	94.07	94.07	94.14	+.25
94.07	92.18	Mar	93.70	93.74	93.70	93.77	+.25
94.03	93.15	Jun	93.36	93.36	93.35	93.41	+.24
Est. Sales 10,833 Prev. Sales 2,332							
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,482 off 142							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
104-15	80-2	Dec	102-15	102-21	102-6	102-17	+1
103-16	89-15	Mar	101-17	101-25	101-12	101-22	+11
101-23	98-8	Jun				100-26	+12
97-20	97-15	Sep	100-2	100-3	99-27	100-1	+13
96-25	96-20	Dec				99-11	+14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,913					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,480 off 44,566							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
103-25	55-25	Dec	97-9	97-23	96-19	97-6	+1
102-30	54-27	Mar	96-12	96-24	95-19	96-7	+1
102-5	63-12	Jun	95-12	95-22	94-21	95-6	+1
101-22	63-4	Sep	94-13	94-22	93-25	94-7	+31
101-10	62-24	Dec	93-16	93-25	92-29	93-11	+31
100-26	67	Mar	92-14	92-29	92-3	92-18	+1
99-23	64-25	Jun				91-27	+1
99-12	76-8	Sep				91-6	+1
99-2	85-16	Dec	90-20	90-26	90-5	90-20	+1
95-10	85-18	Mar				90-4	+1
86-16	85-25	Jun				89-22	+1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 131,874					
Prev. Day Open Int. 208,543 off 63							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-8	88-20	Dec	96-22	97-1	96-10	96-25	+26
100-1	93-5	Mar	96-6	96-6	95-23	96-4	+25
95-4	94-10	Jun				95-24	+25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,448					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,221 up 45,486							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
94.50	88.34	Dec				94.56	+.20
91.15	91.15	Sep				92.90	+.23
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 24							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.41	87.28	Dec	94.01	94.21	93.99	94.20	+.20
94.32	87.44	Mar	93.88	94.11	93.88	94.10	+.22
94.13	88.84	Jun	93.65	93.88	93.65	93.87	+.22
93.82	89.29	Sep	93.32	93.54	93.32	93.54	+.23
93.48	90.18	Dec	93.03	93.16	93.03	93.15	+.24
93.10	90.94	Mar	92.52	92.73	92.52	92.75	+.24
92.78	91.69	Jun	92.25	92.36	92.25	92.36	+.24
91.74	91.74	Sep	91.84	92.00	91.84	91.99	+.24
Est. Sales 76,778 Prev. Sales 33,867							
Prev. Day Open Int. 219,643 up 2,081							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
104.80	94.86	Dec	104.10	104.11	103.66	103.78	+.08
104.45	101.50	Mar	103.33	103.33	103.33	103.46	+.09
Est. Sales	4	Prev. Sales 4					
Prev. Day Open Int. 421 off 41							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.5360	1.2250	Dec	1.4260	1.4315	1.4240	1.4275	+30
1.5170	1.3970	Mar	1.4080	1.4125	1.4070	1.4105	+30
1.4630	1.3800	Jun	1.3980	1.3975	1.3900	1.3955	+30
1.4450	1.3700	Sep	1.3800	1.3800	1.3800	1.3845	+30
Est. Sales 7,997 Prev. Sales 12,691							
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,700 up 359							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7285	.6790	Dec	.7171	.7187	.7171	.7185	+14
.7256	.6770	Mar	.7122	.7135	.7122	.7137	+16
.7243	.6995	Jun				.7088	+17
.7075	.6950	Sep				.7039	+18
.6960	.6960	Dec				.6990	+19
Est. Sales 1,435 Prev. Sales 540							
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,385 up 136							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.15700	.14300	Dec				.15000	
.14950	.14500	Mar				.14850	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 190							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5059	.4090	Dec	.4998	.5005	.4997	.5003	+1
.5076	.4370	Mar	.5015	.5055	.5015	.5019	+1
.5094	.4850	Jun				.5039	+1
.5012	.4960	Sep				.5057	+1
Est. Sales 24,385 Prev. Sales 28,404							
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,247 up 5,307							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.006608	.004720	Dec	.006497	.006526	.006473	.006475	—36
.006631	.005850	Mar	.006536	.006536	.006490	.006491	—37
.006636	.006456	Jun	.006545	.006545	.006545	.006512	—36
		Sep				.006540	—36
Est. Sales 13,714 Prev. Sales 8,710							
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,627 up 2,034							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6268	.4878	Dec	.6183	.6230	.6178	.6189	+10
.6295	.5125	Mar	.6230	.6260	.6203	.6214	+9
.6318	.6028	Jun	.6245	.6275	.6233	.6244	+13
.6335	.6100	Sep				.6274	+14
Est. Sales 23,928 Prev. Sales 19,399							
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,485 up 1,123							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
186.90	144.00	Nov	169.50	169.50	166.50	168.20	+2.10
182.00	150.00	Jan	165.00	166.50	163.80	165.50	+2.00
180.50	153.00	Mar	165.50	167.20	164.80	166.40	+2.50
178.50	155.50	May	166.10	168.50	165.60	167.80	+2.80
177.60	155.10	Jul	166.80	167.50	166.80	167.80	+2.50
177.80	163.50	Sep	167.50	168.30	167.50	168.50	+2.60
165.00	161.40	Nov				166.50	+2.50
Est. Sales 1,095 Prev. Sales 1,485							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,765							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.50	29.50	Oct	46.75	47.50	46.75	47.45	+1.01
59.25	30.15	Dec	48.50	48.55	47.70	48.20	+1.13
49.50	30.95	Mar	48.50	48.95	48.27	48.93	+1.38
52.75	31.56	May	49.00	49.49	48.85	49.47	+1.29
49.40	32.32	Jul	49.25	49.80	49.20	49.80	+1.45
50.35	33.50	Oct	49.60	50.50	49.60	50.50	+1.35
51.10	34.60	Dec	50.00	50.65	50.00	50.55	+1.00
47.50	47.50	Mar				50.75	+.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,059					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,394 off 800							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
73.50	32.40	Nov	42.80	43.40	41.60	41.90	—1.86
75.40	33.30	Dec	44.15	44.75	43.17	43.25	—1.92
61.00	33.85	Jan	45.20	45.80	44.25	44.60	—1.48
61.00	34.50	Feb	45.78	46.30	45.00	45.25	—1.53
46.40	32.25	Mar	44.00	44.30	43.50	43.80	—.78
45.40	32.50	Apr	42.50	42.90	41.90	42.00	—.65
43.90	30.90	May	41.30	41.60	40.75	41.00	—.50
43.70	30.75	Jun	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30	—1.05
42.50	32.00	Jul	40.35	40.35	40.35	40.35	—1.05
41.20	38.50	Aug	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	+.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,152					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,630 up 423							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
26.40	10.25	Nov	15.10	15.22	14.76	14.90	—.46
26.45	10.40	Dec	15.25	15.43	15.05	15.15	—.46
26.30	10.45	Jan	15.20	15.45	15.08	15.12	—.43
24.90	10.50	Feb	15.23	15.41	15.07	15.15	—.36
17.90	10.55	Mar	15.20	15.50	15.10	15.15	—.34
16.90	10.50	Apr	15.35	15.46	15.18	15.27	—.23
16.00	10.70	May	15.40	15.43	15.20	15.20	—.31
16.00	10.70	Jun	15.40	15.40	15.20	15.20	—.31
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,613					
Prev. Day Open Int. 106,807 up 4,566							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
257.25	209.50	Dec	235.50	237.15	229.80	232.40	—2.35
258.45	222.25	Mar	236.80	238.10	231.10	233.40	—2.35
259.20	228.90	Jun	229.20	229.20	232.10	234.25	—2.35
259.20	229.90	Sep	236.00	236.00	233.50	235.80	—2.30
Est. Sales 84,564 Prev. Sales 1,761							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,798 off 23,351							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
250.10	210.80	Dec	222.30	224.30	215.50	218.60	—3.50
258.00	210.80	Mar	223.70	223.70	216.00	218.20	—3.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,142					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,540 up 61							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
148.00	121.10	Dec	135.70	136.55	131.80	133.75	—1.15
148.95	128.00	Mar	136.50	137.05	132.40	134.20	—1.15
149.00	131.05	Jun	137.68	137.70	135.80	134.85	—1.15
137.60	133.90	Sep	138.20	138.30	136.40	135.40	—1.15
Est. Sales 12,312 Prev. Sales 8,559							
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,577 off 1,571							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	907.60 f	911.40 f
Reuters	1,565.10	1,555.90
D.J. Futures	122.58	123.51
Com. Research	210.33	211.95

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

Oct. 3

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Total call vol. 24,334 Call open int. 387,494
Total put vol. 17,964 Put open int. 444,148
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

Oct. 3

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Commodities

Oct. 3

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude)

Asian Commodities

Oct. 3

Source: Reuters.

Dividends

Oct. 3

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Dimarva Pwr & Lght	Q	.59 ½	10-31	10-9
Lynch Corp	Q	.05	10-27	10-13

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Oct. 3

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 154.75
Change for the day: + 1.00
Average yield: 7.91 %.
Source: Merrill Lynch.

To Our Readers

The Deutsche mark futures options were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

London Metals

Oct. 3

Source: AP.

Spot Commodities

Oct. 3

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	52.50	52.10
Coffee, lb	2.06	2.06
Copper electrolytic, lb	65-67½	66-67
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	24-24½	24
Printcloth, yd	0.75	0.75
Silver, troy oz	5.715	5.67
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	74.50	76-77
Tin, lb	3.45	3.445
Zinc, lb	0.47	0.47

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Oct. 3

Source: CBOE.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 22

AlldStrs s, AndorkPt n, CabotCp, ChrlData pl, EquitRes, FstChl adj p, JerCenP 8pf, KaisCemt, Lucky Str, MesaLP pf, NL Ind n, NevP 140pf, NewsLtd n, Northgate g, OdenCo, OgdenCp pl, OhEd 1048pf, OhPw 14pfF, SvcResour, TollBros n, TWA pf, UnvMtchbox n

NEW LOWS 18

AMD, AmAgra, ArrowElec, AudioVid, Daltona Co, Duquene Lt, MCorp, NiaM odl pl, Royal Int, SSMC Inc n, UnitInd, WrldValu n, Zapata Co, Zayre s, ZeroCp s

FUTURES AND OPTIONS
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY.
UP-TO-DATE ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN THE COMMODITIES AND FUTURES MARKETS — WORLDWIDE

Rice Will Leave Federal Reserve

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Emmett J. Rice, a member of the Federal Reserve Board named during the Carter administration, has said that he will resign by the end of the year for personal reasons. The move will ensure that five of the board's seven members are Reagan appointees.

Until early this year, the chairman, Paul A. Volcker, backed by other members not appointed by President Ronald Reagan, had dominated the board of governors, which sets monetary policy.

However, with four Reagan appointees already on the board and with Mr. Volcker evidently more willing to respond to administration fears of an economic slowdown, the Fed has in recent months eased the discount rate, the rate it charges on loans to commercial banks, four times, to 5.5 percent, the lowest this decade.

Mr. Rice, 66, who announced his plans to resign Thursday, was named to the board in June 1979. His term was to expire in January 1990. Henry C. Wallich is the other remaining governor not named by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Volcker also was named by Mr. Carter but was reappointed as chairman by Mr. Reagan in 1983.

Gelco Corp. Rejects Gollust Bid

United Press International

MINNEAPOLIS — Gelco Corp. said Friday that its directors rejected a bid by Gollust, Tierney & Oliver, an affiliate of Coniston Partners, to acquire Gelco at $22.50 per share in cash, or about $308 million. The Minneapolis-based truck-leasing and transportation services company said its board decided unanimously that the proposal was inadequate.

Japan Optimistic On Economy Plan

Reuters

TOKYO — An economic package adopted last month will bring Japan's economic growth close to the government's target of 4 percent for 1986-87, Tetsuo Kondo, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, said on Friday.

Agency officials said that he asked cabinet ministers to submit schedules of their ministries' plans and told them that he may move up the dates for their implementation.

The economic package calls for spending 3.6 trillion yen ($23.38 billion) on public works and private-sector projects.

BP Completes Purchase

Reuters

NEW YORK — British Petroleum Co. said Friday that it had completed the previously announced purchase of Purina Mills Inc., the U.S. animal-feed unit of Ralston Purina Co., for $545 million.

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Dow Slides 7.03; Story on Page 10 — 4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

ECONOMIC SCENE

As de Larosière Leaves, IMF Faces Difficult Time

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The man who has guided the global monetary system through eight of its most turbulent years told this week's conference of the world's top financial officials: "This is the last time that I will be attending the annual meetings as managing director of the International Monetary Fund."

Jacques de Larosière said he had decided to leave his position by the end of the year "to keep the period of transition as short as possible."

He said his decision to leave now was "consistent with the best interests of the fund."

The IMF is on the eve of long, difficult negotiations to increase the financial contributions of its 151 member nations.

Successor is likely to be H. Onno Ruding, finance minister of the Netherlands.

It is trying to develop a joint strategy with the World Bank for dealing with the shaky debts of the developing countries. And it is seeking a new approach for reducing the volatility of foreign-exchange rates and the huge imbalances in payments that are jeopardizing world economic stability.

The rapid growth of global financial markets beyond the reach of national governments is aggravating the problem of exchange-rate volatility.

Mr. de Larosière's successor is likely to be H. Onno Ruding, finance minister of the Netherlands and chairman of the interim committee, the IMF's key policy-making body.

But his election is not yet in the bag. His main rival is Michel Camdessus, governor of the Bank of France. Many countries at the conference here regard Mr. Camdessus as an attractive candidate, politically astute and charming. They also regard him as more likely to steer a middle course than the conservative Mr. Ruding, whom one official here described as "to the right of the United States."

The French finance minister, Edouard Balladur, has made no bones of saying that France wants Mr. Camdessus in the IMF post. But other nations do not like the idea of giving France a virtual lock on the top IMF job. A Frenchman has held it for 18 of the past 25 years, including the terms of Mr. de Larosière and Pierre-Paul Schweitzer.

IT IS POSSIBLE, however, that, in a standoff between Mr. Ruding and Mr. Camdessus, a third candidate, such as Lamberto Dini, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, might slip in.

But Mr. Ruding appears to have gained the support of the United States and West Germany, no mean trick amid their intense conflict over interest rates, exchange rates and the need to accelerate growth. And Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, said his country was content to accept the European ministers' choice to succeed Mr. de Larosière because it is a "European post."

But the United States, with its financial and political weight,

See IMF, Page 17

Dutch Boycott Air Talks

Say U.K. Backs Down on Fares

Reuters

LONDON — The Netherlands boycotted a special meeting Friday aimed at reducing air fares in Europe to protest Britain's apparent backing down on support for quick liberalization.

Senior European Community officials reported that the Dutch transport minister, Nelie Smit-Kroes, said she had "better things to do" than attend the meeting at which Britain was preparing to promote a cautious compromise with other EC nations.

Most of the other ministers attending the meeting also expressed strong reservations about the British plan, and diplomats said negotiations could continue for many months.

Britain and the Netherlands have been allies in a long campaign to deregulate EC air fares and routes, and have achieved some liberalization of their own. But recently they have fallen out over increased British willingness to water down tough proposals from the EC Commission.

Despite overwhelming public support for liberalization, many EC governments are fearful of possible financial losses that such measures might create, and labor unions are concerned over possible job cuts.

Britain, declaring progress on the issue to be one of its main goals during the six months it holds the EC presidency, called Friday's meeting to try to win support for a more gradual air liberalization.

The original package included a number of measures to ban anti-competitive practices by state airlines, including price fixing and 50-50 sharing of routes and capacity.

The revised package scales back proposals to allow national carriers to fly more often between capitals and offer an unlimited number of discount tickets. It contains no pro-

See FARES, Page 17

U.S. Ahead in 'Virtual Facsimile'

New Technology May Reduce Japan's Lead

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During the past decade, a half-million American offices have bought facsimile machines to send graphs and documents over telephone lines, and Japanese manufacturers, who gradually took over the market for those machines, garnered most of the profits.

Now, however, new technology could help domestic companies end Japan's dominance of the $400-million facsimile market.

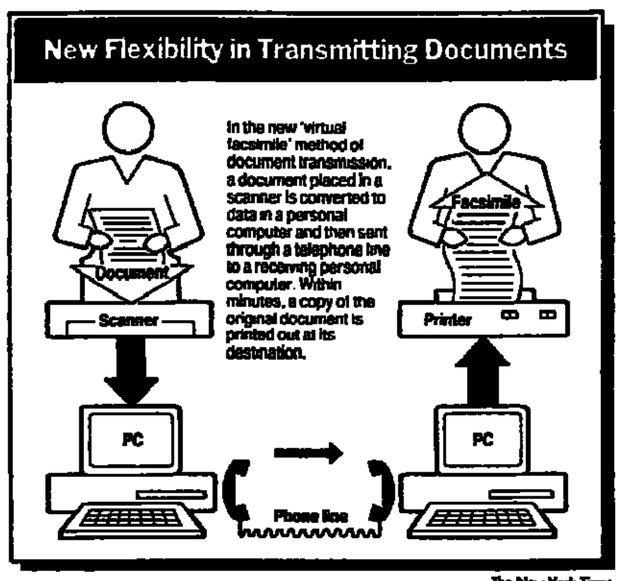
Companies ranging from such corporate giants as American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and International Business Machines Corp. to tiny Chorus Data of Merrimack, New Hampshire, and Datacopy Corp. of Mountain View, California, have been figuring out ways to link electronic scanners, which resemble copiers, to personal computers.

The result is that some businesses can use their existing computers and printers to do the work of facsimile machines, often at less cost. Moreover, the computers can modify or store documents before they are transmitted in ways that facsimile machines cannot.

"American companies see this as a way to make facsimile part of the computer business," said Rolando Esteverena, president and chief executive of Datacopy.

Steven Tenzer, product director for AT&T's new PC Image Director, a graphics package for personal computers that includes a scanner, said, "It makes a lot of sense and it's clearly going to happen. I don't think the Japanese are too happy about the potential impact of this on the facsimile market."

The emergence of what consultants have dubbed "virtual facsimile" comes at a time when facsimile sales have been booming. The installed base of facsimile machines in the United States should rise to 540,000 this year



The New York Times

from 330,000, according to International Resource Development Inc., a Stamford, Connecticut, research and consulting firm.

American companies do not appear to be in any hurry to square off with Japanese facsimile makers. The U.S. companies have regarded virtual facsimile as one of many spinoffs from their efforts to add graphics processing capabilities to personal computers.

They are unsure how many of the eight million Americans with personal computers in their offices might want the ability to use them like facsimile machines, or how much they would pay for it.

There is no question that many computer users are having trouble keeping up with all of the add-on capabilities being offered. Some companies with the capacity to offer virtual facsimile fear that it might be a particularly hard sell, with numerous trade-offs between speed, image quality and cost to bewilder consumers and bedevil marketing executives.

"Given our marketing resources, I don't think it's a good bet," said John W. Gannon, Chorus Data's chairman and chief executive. "We don't have enough money to tell the world about it. We'd only get into virtual fax if a middleman approached us."

Any virtual-facsimile vendor entering the market would confront such multinational giants as Matsushita, Canon Inc., Nippon Electric Industry Co., Fujitsu Ltd., Sharp Corp. and Toshiba Corp.

These companies attacked the facsimile market more aggressively than other parts of the office-equipment sector because the technology is especially valuable to the Japanese. They have seized on facsimile as an alternative to telex systems because it is capable of handling their character-based language.

Nevertheless, some consultants believe that virtual facsimile might prove to be an example of how new technology developments can sometimes give the United States a chance to compete again in areas where it has lost a competitive edge.

"There's no guarantee that the wedge which scanners and personal computers provide will get this market back for us, but it certainly is an opportunity," said Carl Machover, a leading computer-graphics consultant.

He noted that the development of facsimile systems using a scanner hooked up to a personal

See FACSIMILE, Page 17

U.S. Jobless Rate Rose Sharply, to 7%, Last Month

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose a sharp 0.2 percentage point in September, to 7 percent, as manufacturing and energy-related jobs continued to disappear, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

The department said that about 265,000 Americans lost their jobs in September, 38,000 of those in manufacturing, ending a string of three consecutive months of falling unemployment.

Additionally, the department said that far fewer Americans obtained manufacturing jobs in August than was originally reported. It had originally reported that manufacturing employment rose by 19,000 in August, but revised that figure on Friday to an increase of only 1,000.

It also noted that services-industry jobs, which had grown at a fast clip even through the last recession, showed a slower rate of growth in the last two months.

Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the September figures showed that, to date, the economy has regained only about 44 percent of the manufacturing jobs it lost in the 1981-82 recession.

Many economists said they were disturbed by the continuing loss of manufacturing jobs and its ramifications for the economy.

"The September increase in the unemployment rate to 7 percent demonstrates clearly that things are not getting better for American workers," said Rudy Oswald, chief economist for the AFL-CIO.

"For 29 months now, the unemployment rate has been stuck at the recession level of 7 percent," he said. "The loss of 38,000 manufacturing jobs last month and 200,000 since January spotlights the continuing damage from the nation's refusal to adopt an effective trade policy."

Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Brothers, said the report "dashes any notion" that U.S. manufacturing might be emerging from its slump.

"The message in the higher unemployment rate is that the goods side of the U.S. economy remains in a recession while mining is in a depression mode," he said.

The mining sector embraces the oil and gas extraction industries, which have lost 135,000 jobs, or about one-fourth of the total, since the beginning of the year because of falling prices. Many economists, however, say that by this time the benefits of lower oil prices to the economy should have outweighed the shutdown of production.

The department said that one unusual factor behind the rise in unemployment last month was that married women did not take as many jobs in September as normal.

Traditionally, many married women leave the labor force in June, presumably to stay home with their school-age children during the summer, and retake jobs in September, the department said.

However, last June, more women than usual continued working, inflating the level of employment in the summer, the department said.

The department said that the number of employed people dropped from 110.15 million in August to 109.89 million last month. The number of unemployed increased from 8 million to 8.3 million.

Unemployment Falls Sharply in West Germany

Reuters

BONN — Unemployment in West Germany fell sharply in September and appears likely to decline further this month to touch the 2-million level for the first time in four years, the Federal Labor Office said Friday.

The number of people unemployed in September dropped to 2.05 million, or 8.2 percent of the potential work force, from 2.12 million or 8.5 percent in August, the office said. It attributed much of the improvement to seasonal factors.

Officials said they expected a further drop in October if the weather remains mild.

A cut in October unemployment to 2 million would be welcome news for the center-right government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democrat party as they prepare for national elections in January. Unemployment was last below 2 million in October 1982, the month Mr. Kohl took office from the previous coalition, led by the Social Democrats.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Oct. 3*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.263	3.257	112.83 *	34.51 *	0.1633 *	—	5.45 *	139.49 *	146.90 y
Brussels(a)	41.405	59.7325	20.743	6.331	2.9975 *	18.3925	—	25.41	26.98 *
Frankfurt	2.0095	2.888	—	30.525 *	1.4455 x	88.475 *	4.82 *	123.41 *	1.297 *
London (b)	1.443	—	2.882	9.443	1,991.00	3.2555	59.42	2.3323	222.975
Milan	1,388.75	1,989.40	692.80	211.15	—	612.25	33.341	854.50	8.976
New York(c)	—	0.6942 ≠	2.005	6.5675	1,387.50	2.2675	41.445	1.625	154.80
Paris	6.549	9.40	3.276	—	4.734 x	2.8978	15.795 *	4.0435	4.2488 *
Tokyo	154.10	221.44	76.59	23.38	11.09 *	67.80	369.81 *	94.48	—
Zurich	1.6168	2.333	81.02 *	24.74 *	0.1171 *	71.665 *	3.9066 *	—	1.0512 *
1 ECU	1.0446	0.7262	2.0846	6.8261	1,441.58	2.3556	43.2296	1.6879	160.484
1 SDR	1.2148	0.84373	2.4411	N.Q.	1,684.22	2.7491	50.5418	1.9747	187.201

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.4405

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	1.06	Fin. markka	4.8825	Mex. peso	770.00	Soviet ruble	0.6768
Austral. $	1.5949	Greek drac.	132.80	Norw. krone	7.22	Span. peseta	132.56
Austr. schil.	14.11	Hong Kong $	7.8035	Phil. peso	19.50	Swed. krona	6.825
Belg. fin. fr.	41.90	Indian rupee	12.79	Port. escudo	145.50	Taiwan $	36.49
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,630.00	Saudi riyal	3.7501	Thai baht	26.055
Canadian $	1.3864	Irish £	0.7331	Sing. $	2.1725	Turkish lira	693.50
Chinese yuan	3.7147	Israeli shek.	1.4743	S. Afr. rand	2.2226	UAE dirham	3.7728
Danish krone	7.525	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2919	S. Kor. won	875.10	Venez. boliv.	21.85
Egypt. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.6255				

£ Sterling: 1.0530 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Oct. 3*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]-3 [illegible]	10½-10⅝	8⅝-9¼	7⅛-7½	6⅛
2 months	5 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]-3 [illegible]	10⅝-10¾	8⅞-8⅝	7⅛-7½	6⅛
3 months	5 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4-4⅛	10 [illegible]-11 [illegible]	8¾-8¼	7⅜-7½	6 [illegible]
6 months	5 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4½-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	11-11⅛	8½-8⅝	7⅛-7½	6 [illegible]
1 year	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4[illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	11⅛-11¼	8-8⅝	7⅛-7½	6 [illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Oct. 3*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	7½	7½
Broker Loan Rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Federal Funds	5 11/16	5⅞
Com Paper 30-179 days	5.53	5.53
3-month Treasury Bills	5.09	5.18
6-month Treasury Bills	5.18	5.35
3-month CD's	5.45	5.65
6-month CD's	5.55	5.65
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4 11/16	4 11/16
2-month interbank	4¾	4¾
3-month interbank	4¾	4¾
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.20	4.40
1-month Interbank	4.45	4.45
3-month Interbank	4.45	4.45
6-month Interbank	4.46	4.45
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	8¾	10
3-month Interbank	10¾	10⅝
91-day Treasury Bill	10¾	10⅝
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7⅛	7⅛
1-month Interbank	7 5/16	7 3/16
3-month Interbank	7 5/16	7¼
6-month Interbank	7 5/16	7¼

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Oct. 3*

1 month	5 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]
2 months	5 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]
3 months	5 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]
6 months	5 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]
1 year	6 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Oct. 3*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 4.87

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.628

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Oct. 3

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	438.25	439.00	+ 12.25
Luxembourg	437.75	—	+ 12.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	433.34	435.03	+ 12.02
Zurich	441.38	436.75	+ 3.42
London	436.90	436.80	+ 4.70
New York	—	433.50	— 3.43

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in South Korea and India for holidays.

To Our Readers

There is no Business Profile today because of computer problems.

Ailing Greek Economy Puts a Squeeze on the EC

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

ATHENS — "No . . . Problem!" Or so it is written on T-shirts, travel bags and even sandals hawked in souvenir shops throughout Greece.

Belying this cliché, however, are some big problems — not the least of which is an ailing national economy that has been squeezed even harder because of the severe decline in American tourists this year.

And the problems may soon become those of the European Community if, as independent economists suggest could happen, Greece declares itself unable to pay its foreign debts.

EC officials in Brussels acknowledged that such a threat is a possibility and that it could effectively be used by the Greek government to extract the second half of a $1.7-billion loan from the community. The EC approved the two-part loan last fall while making the second payment dependent on Greece meeting certain economic targets.

The most important of those stipulations called for Greece to cut its current-account deficit in half, from $3.3 billion last year to $1.7 billion in 1986. Current account measures a country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

Despite an austerity program imposed last fall by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the unexpected benefits of falling oil prices, Greece will be hard pressed to meet that target.

"By the end of June, the balance-of-payments [current-account] deficit had already reached $1.5 billion," said Xavier Lannes, an EC economist. "Even if some monthly surpluses are registered in the second half, it's highly unlikely that the target will be reached."

Economists are projecting a year-end current-account deficit of $2 billion to $2.5 billion, but say even that kind of improvement would be illusory. "If oil prices hadn't fallen, the deficit would still have been around $3 billion," Mr. Lannes said.

The EC Commission, working in conjunction with the community's monetary committee, will evaluate the economic situation in Greece this fall and decide by early December whether to grant the rest of the loan money.

"The criteria for this loan was fairly explicit," said Robert Verrue, deputy director of the EC's economic affairs division. "The review will be done in a very strict way."

When asked if Greece faced the possibility of not being able to pay its foreign debts, Mr. Verrue said: "My unwillingness to answer your question is an answer in itself. It's a very sensitive matter."

However, an independent economist said the EC may have little choice but to grant the loan, no matter what the numbers say.

"If the EC says no to the second half, Greece wouldn't be able to pay its debts and would be forced to declare a moratorium," said Christine Pédron, an economist who watches Greece for Banque Paribas in Paris.

"Papandreou has a lot of leverage in his hands," Mrs. Pédron said. "It's just not possible that a European Community country says it can't pay its debt. The rest of the EC could never let that happen."

EC officials declined comment on such a scenario. "It's a very sensitive matter," Mr. Verrue said.

Greece, a country of 9.9 million people, owes about $15.3 billion to foreign institutions, mostly American banks. Its foreign debt comes to 39 percent of its gross national product, one of the highest such ratios in Europe, according to Paribas. Only one other country in Europe — Portugal — had a higher ratio, around 60 percent, Mrs. Pédron said.

To service that debt, the Greek treasury will have to pay out more than $2 billion this year, about 20 percent of total foreign currency receipts.

Aggravating Greece's balance-of-payments problems has been a severe decline in spending by American tourists, many of whom have been scared off by several terrorist episodes last year involving the Athens airport.

Through June, American arrivals in Greece were off by 63 percent, according to Yanna Despotopoulou, a researcher with the National Tourist Agency. Moreover, she acknowledged that most of those who did come were not big-spending tourists, but Americans of Greek ancestry visiting family or friends. They spent relatively little.

Other foreign-revenue-producing sectors of the Greek economy have not fared any better. Shipping, one of Greece's most important industries, continues to suffer along with the worldwide crisis in ocean freight. Foreign-currency receipts from shipping fell 20 percent last year, to $800 million, compared with 1985 and further declines are expected this year.

The government's drive to boost

See GREECE, Page 16

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Shareholders are hereby convened to the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of shareholders of Nomura Growth Fund S.A. to be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on October 21st, 1986 at 11:00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Submittal of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and of the Profit and Loss statements as at June 30th, 1986; appropriation of the net profits;
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
4. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items of the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder, neither by himself nor by proxy, may vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the outstanding shares or two fifth of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of Nomura Growth Fund S.A. the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nixdorf AG Announces 1-for-6 Issue at 400 DM

Reuters

PADERBORN, West Germany —Nixdorf Computer AG said Friday that it is raising nominal capital by 80 million Deutsche marks (about $40 million) through a one-for-six rights issue priced at 400 DM apiece.

Calculations show the issue will raise 640 million DM and will increase Nixdorf's nominal capital to 560 million DM.

Nixdorf said the new shares would be entitled to a quarter of the dividend paid on 1986 results. Subscriptions will open at the end of this month, it said.

Half of the new shares will be preference shares and half ordinary, it added.

Nixdorf floated part of its share capital in the form of nonvoting preference shares in June 1984.

It last raised capital in June 1985 through a one-for-three rights issue priced at 300 DM.

The annual meeting in June approved the creation of 120 million DM in authorized capital as well as 75 million DM in contingent capital to cover the possible issue of convertible bonds worth up to 500 million DM.

The Nixdorf statement said the company was leaving the question of issuing a convertible bond open for the moment.

Hoffmann Wins Dutch Ruling

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The international pharmaceuticals company Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. has won a 13-year court battle with the Dutch state over the price of two products, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The High Court said Thursday that the ministry was responsible for any damages suffered by Hoffmann as a result of being forced to halve the price of its tranquilizing drugs, Valium and Librium, on the ground that it was operating a virtual monopoly.

A Dutch court quashed the ministry's ruling in 1979. The High Court had since been considering the question of damages, which could run into millions of guilders, according to legal experts.

Alaska Air Gets 90% in Offer

Reuters

SEATTLE — Alaska Air Group Inc. said Friday that it had received 6.02 million shares, or 90.3 percent, of the stock of Jet America Airlines Inc. in response to a revised $4.50 per share tender offer, equivalent to $19.9 million.

Airbus Chairman Says Company Is Short of Capacity

The Associated Press

MUNICH — The European aerospace consortium, Airbus Industrie, urgently needs higher production capacity to meet a major new order from Northwest Airlines, the company's supervisory board chairman, Franz Joseph Strauss, said Friday.

Northwest Airlines, based in Minneapolis, this week signed an order to acquire up to 100 A320-200 twin-engined airliners from Airbus. The order, which if completed would be Airbus's biggest ever, has a potential value of $3.2 billion.

Indecision by West European governments has slowed production by Airbus and made it more difficult for the consortium to compete in the U.S. market, Mr. Strauss said in Munich. Mr. Strauss is also governor of Bavaria state and one of West Germany's most influential politicians.

Airbus is a joint venture of France, West Germany, Spain and Britain.

"At least one to two years have been lost in the production of the A320 because of the hesitation of governments and caution of industry," Mr. Strauss said.

He said the sale to Northwest was "an inroad, but not a breakthrough" into the U.S. market for Airbus.

Philip Morris to Sell Seven-Up Domestic Unit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Inc. has agreed to sell Seven-Up Co.'s domestic business to a group of investors led by the Dallas investment firm Hicks & Haas for $240 million, the companies announced Friday.

The sale would give Hicks & Haas, which recently acquired Dr Pepper Co. and holds a stake in A&W Brands Inc., a 13-percent share of the U.S. soft-drink market, according to the trade publication Beverage Digest.

Philip Morris, a New York-based food-products and cigarette conglomerate, agreed in January to sell Seven-Up to PepsiCo for $380 million, but that transaction was blocked by federal regulators on antitrust grounds.

Then in July, Philip Morris sold the international operations of Seven-Up to PepsiCo for $246 million.

Philip Morris said then it would try to find a buyer for the domestic business.

The Hicks & Haas purchasing group also includes the investment firm Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Inc.

In addition, the group is expected to include management of Dr Pepper and Seven-Up, said Thomas O. Hicks, a partner of Hicks & Haas.

Mr. Hicks said in a statement issued in Dallas that he and Robert B. Haas would be named co-chairmen of Seven-Up Holding Co., the purchasing group.

John R. Albers, president and chief executive officer of Dr Pepper, will serve in the same capacity with Seven-Up.

The sale is expected to be closed within the next few weeks, Mr. Hicks said.

COMPANY NOTES

Barclays Bank PLC said John Quinton will succeed Sir Timothy Bevan as chairman on May 24, 1987, upon Sir Timothy's retirement. Mr. Quinton is currently a deputy chairman of Barclays Bank PLC and chairman of Barclays Bank (U.K.)

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino has acquired 10 million ordinary shares in Hambros PLC, a British merchant bank and financial-services group, representing a holding of 6.44 percent, Hambros said. It did not previously hold any Hambros shares.

Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan is seeking tax and investment promotion privileges in Thailand to manufacture 25,000 to 30,000 cars for export to Canada, Thai officials said.

Mitsui & Co. of Japan and Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States won major contracts for a Chinese power station, the official China Economic News said. It said Mitsui will sign a contract worth $62.83 million to provide a 600,000-kilowatt coal-fired generating set and Combustion a contract worth $57.19 million to supply a boiler system for a thermal power plant in Beilun, Zhejiang province.

Morgan Grenfell Securities International, based in London, placed nearly $100 million of French shares with international investors, largely in Britain and the United States, this week in one of the largest single placements of French equity, broker sources said. The shares had been held by an international fund. The placement was close to the average daily volume of transactions on the Paris bourse.

Pilkington Brothers PLC's sale of certain assets to the Toledo, Ohio, based Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. will not be referred to Britain's monopolies commission, the Trade and Industry Department said.

Prudential Insurance Co. of America has hired three investment bankers, Goldman Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley Group Inc, and Salomon Inc. for the proposed sale of four major properties in Atlanta, Detroit, Washington and Los Angeles for a total exceeding $500 million.

Rover Group's new chairman, Graham Day, and managing-director of Rover's Austin-Rover car division, Leslie Wharton, are to visit Tokyo next week for talks on new cooperation projects with Honda.

GREECE: *A Squeeze on the EC*

(Continued from first finance page)

exports, using generous export subsidies and a 15-percent devaluation of the drachma against the dollar, also has failed to produce results. Export sales are expected to fall to $4.1 billion this year, from $4.6 billion in 1985 and $4.8 billion in 1984. Greece's biggest export category is agricultural goods — olives, citrus fruits and tomatoes.

A major part of Greece's export problem, economists say, is that, despite relatively low wages, the industrial infrastructure is so old and inefficient that products cannot compete in the world market.

But Greek industry has not shown any inclination to rebuild that infrastructure. Business investments have fallen every year since 1979. Especially since the Socialists came to power in 1981, businessmen have shied away from expanding or modernizing because they must often compete against state-owned businesses that can and do undercut them on prices, thanks to government subsidies.

"Industry in Greece is decaying and basic Greek industries like steel and cement are being terribly challenged by competitors in other countries," said Mr. Lannes, the EC economist. "Unless they create new industrial sectors, I don't see how they can get out of this situation."

On the spending side of Greece's balance-of-payments problem, the government's austerity program has done little to quench the appetite for imports.

One element of that program requires importers to deposit 40 to 80 percent of the value of the goods they want to import in a non-interest-bearing account for six months. Nevertheless, economists predict that imports this year will decline only 7 percent to around $9.5 billion.

Meanwhile, inflation — another of the EC's criterion for measuring Greece's worthiness for the rest of the loan — has fallen from last year's rate of 25 percent, but still is expected to be in the 17- to 20-percent range, shy of the EC's 16-percent target for 1986. Despite the improvement, the gap between inflation rates in Greece and the rest of the EC has not shrunk.

Why has the austerity program failed to take hold? Some economists say the government has not been strict enough in the area of credit and interest rates to stem consumer spending.

But Mrs. Pédron, the Paribas economist, says Greece's economic crisis may have more sociological roots.

"The maturity of the Greek population is not at the same level as in other European countries," she said. "In France, when the Socialist government announced an austerity program several years ago, the people grumbled at first, but they eventually understood and supported the program. But the Greek people live with this *joie de vivre* — they don't feel they have to react and they will not accept a strong austerity program.

"Papandreou has his hands tied," she added, "but a right-wing government would have the same problems."

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 6

DWG Corp	EchoBay	HotlInv wtA	HotlInv wtB
NewprtEl	ObrienEgy n		

NEW LOWS 10

CareEnt A	Clabir wt	EsqRad El	GalaxyOil
Gen Emply	LearPtPart	Mich Genl	MurphyInd
HRM Eng	SeamensCp n		

Lawyer Indicted in U.S. In Insider Trading Case

United Press International

NEW YORK — A federal grand jury indicted on Friday a former partner in a law firm on charges of insider trading in a plan with Dennis B. Levine, who has pleaded guilty to securities fraud charges.

Ilan Reich, 32, of Manhattan, was charged with passing nonpublic information concerning proposed corporate transactions to Mr. Levine, who then bought securities through secret foreign bank accounts, turning a profit of about $742,819, U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani said.

Mr. Levine, 33, a former managing director of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., pleaded guilty June 5 to four counts of securities fraud, tax evasion and perjury and agreed to turn over $11.5 million in gains. His sentencing is pending.

The latest indictment charged Mr. Reich, who has resigned from Wachtell, Rosen, Lipton & Katz, in connection with the purchase and sale of stock in G.D. Searle & Co. for a profit of $613,503 for Mr. Levine. Mr. Reich was also charged with fraud in connection with a SFN Cos. stock trade for a $129,316 profit for Mr. Levine.

French Industrialists See Further Rise in Output

Reuters

PARIS — French industrialists see output rising in all sectors up to the end of the year, with price rises continuing to be moderate, the National Statistics Institute reported Friday in its monthly survey.

The survey said a pickup in production that began in the second quarter continued during the summer and benefited all sectors except capital goods, where activity remained mediocre.

Inventories of finished products have been reduced, notably in the intermediary goods and automobile sectors, and foreign demand is increasing, the survey said.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases Higher in U.S. Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged up from early losses in Europe Friday to close mixed in U.S. trading. The currency had closed below 2 Deutsche marks in London on news that the U.S. jobless rate rose in September, but finished above that key level in New York on short covering.

The British pound, meanwhile, fell to record lows in London for the second consecutive day before rallying on central bank intervention. Dealers said sterling would continue to weaken in the absence of a rise in U.K. interest rates.

In London, the dollar fell 1 pfennig from Thursday's close, to 1.9965 DM, after the U.S. Labor Department reported that the civilian unemployment rate jumped to 7 percent in September. Dealers said the currency fell to 1.9905 DM before turning higher on fears of central-bank intervention.

In New York, however, the dollar turned mixed to slightly higher as dealers squared their positions ahead of the weekend.

"The market was looking for an excuse to push the dollar below 2 marks, and the unemployment figures supplied it," one dealer said. "But the underlying mood is one of caution — no one wants to get caught too short."

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.0050 DM, virtually unchanged from 2.0055 on Thursday; at 154.50 yen, up from 153.825; at 6.5675 French francs, down slightly from 6.5700, and at 1.6250 Swiss francs, down from 1.6263.

Analysts said the dollar was pushed lower all week by the failure of the Group of Seven industrial nations to agree in Washington last weekend on ways to curb the burgeoning U.S. trade deficit.

Without such an accord, analysts said, the United States is prepared to push the dollar steadily lower in an effort to make U.S. goods more competitive in foreign markets. For the week, the dollar was down more than 5 pfennigs.

Meanwhile, the pound, which fell to record lows in Europe on the back of the dollar's losses, rallied late in the day to finish higher.

The U.K. currency finished in London at 2.8830 DM, up from an earlier low of around 2.8670 and Thursday's close of 2.8763. Against the dollar, it ended the day at $1.4430, up nearly 1 cent from Thursday's $1.4335 finish.

It finished in New York at $1.4405, up slightly from $1.4360 there on Thursday.

The Bank of England, aided by the West German Bundesbank, has intervened several times in the last week to support the pound, with only limited success. Analysts agree that a rise in U.K. interest rates is about the only factor now capable of supporting sterling.

In metals markets, meanwhile, gold rose in Europe and was higher most of the day in New York until a late sell-off in platinum spread to all the precious metals.

Gold rose $3.50 an ounce in Zurich, to $437, and $4.75 in London, to $437. It fell in later U.S. trading to $433.50, down $3.50 from Thursday.

(Reuters, UPI)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.9965	2.0045
Pound sterling	1.4430	1.4335
Japanese yen	153.80	153.85
Swiss franc	1.6198	1.6258
French franc	6.5405	6.5698

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Sectors Are Boosted by U.S. Jobs Data

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Most sectors of the Eurobond market were boosted Friday by U.S. employment data that heightened hopes that interest rates in the United States may fall further, dealers said.

September unemployment rose to 7 percent, while most dealers had expected the figure to hold steady at August's 6.8 percent. Also, nonfarm payroll employment rose by only 107,000, compared with market estimates of an increase of 200,000 to 220,000. Dollar-straight Eurobonds ended as much as ¾ point higher, after having shown little change during the morning.

One dollar-straight trader at a Japanese bank said: "I was looking forward to a quiet afternoon, and then the [unemployment] figure came out. It all got a bit frantic then."

Some dealers said they thought that the weaker jobs figure would encourage the United States to lower rates unilaterally.

But others said they believed that the future direction of U.S. interest rates would be dictated by other countries. U.S. officials "have gone on the record enough to say they're waiting for West Germany and Japan. Are they going to retract now?" a trader at an American securities firm asked.

The continuing uncertainty about U.S. interest rates meant that retail investors continued to steer clear of the Eurobond market this week.

The sterling-straight sector ended higher Friday, but dealers said the market is still very nervous ahead of next week's British money-supply figures.

Estimates for growth in the sterling M-3 figure range from a high 2 percent to as much as 4 percent. One trader at a British merchant bank said that there appeared to be only the slightest of chances that clearing bank base rates would not rise next week.

The floating-rate-note market also ended higher Friday, with some active professional trading taking place during the day. Selected issues ended 10 basis points higher, dealers said.

Two dollar straights for AAA-rated names were issued Friday to differing receptions. IBM World Trade Corp. launched a $150-million bond issue due 1993 paying 7⅝ percent and priced at 100¼. It was lead-managed by Banque Nationale de Paris and was quoted by brokers at a discount of 1.05, comfortably inside the 1¼-percent selling concession.

The day's other issue was for Farm Credit Corp. of Canada. It pays 7½ percent over seven years and was priced at 100½. Morgan Guaranty Ltd. was lead manager. It was quoted by brokers at a discount of 2.05 at the end of the day, outside the total fees of 1⅞ percent. It had earlier touched a low of a discount of 2¼.

A syndicate manager said: "There is a gap for good-quality corporate paper in this market. IBM measures up to that, but I'm afraid Farm Credit doesn't."

Elsewhere, Shinagawa Fuel Co. launched a $40-million equity-warrant bond issue with the coupon indicated at 3¼ percent.

IMF: *Facing Difficulties*

(Continued from first finance page)

holds what amounts to veto power over the individual who holds the IMF job. During the Nixon administration, the United States was responsible for ending the career of Pierre-Paul Schweitzer as the fund's managing director.

In the past Mr. Ruding, an outspoken man whom many describe as more technocrat than politician, has been sharply critical of U.S. economic policy, but he has moderated his position. Recently he has been stressing the need to stabilize the exchange-rate system, a goal ardently sought by the United States.

In his address to this annual conference, President Ronald Reagan asked rhetorically: "How can we coordinate our policies to restore stability to exchange rates?"

Mr. Ruding's answer is stronger "rules of the game" — the international money game, in which, he says, "monetary authorities try to outwit each other, as well as the invisible hand of the marketplace, in order to achieve exchange rates that they consider desirable." Without clear rules, he believes, the outcome is too unpredictable, and often undesirable, with the market acting capriciously.

But he thinks a return to fixed exchange-rate parities is virtually impossible because such a system can exist only if countries are willing to defend their currencies' value by market intervention.

Conable Urges More Cooperation

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Commercial banks and developing countries must work together to increase lending and sustain growth, as much in their own self-interest as for mutual benefit, the World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., said Friday.

Speaking to reporters at the conclusion of the annual World Bank-International Monetary Fund meeting, Mr. Conable stressed the need for all lenders to developing nations to recognize that their individual needs are inextricably bound up with the needs of others.

Addressing the need for a renewed flow of funds from commercial banks to the developing world, Mr. Conable said, "Most banks will accept the philosophical necessity for more capital flows.

"If growth were to stop, the existing debt would clearly not be serviced," he said.

The successful conclusion this week of "very difficult" negotiations to provide a total of $12 billion in new international funds to Mexico confirmed the potential of year-old plan by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to alleviate debt problems in developing nations that initiate economic reforms.

"If it had not been successful, people would have drawn very negative conclusions about the Baker initiative," Mr. Conable said.

He said the Mexican loan program, for which commercial banks will put up $6 billion, should pave the way for other similar packages of aid for debtor nations.

Most debtors have demonstrated that they will accept economic reform conditions attached to new loans, Mr. Conable said, but he emphasized that "conditionality imposed from outside is not likely to last — it must have its origins in the country itself."

While expressing optimism about the future course of the world economy, Mr. Conable noted general "disappointment" in the current pace of economic growth. He attributed the sluggish pace of growth in part to the rising global trade protectionism.

"Clearly the developing world ties its potential for growth very closely to international trade," he said, calling upon finance ministers and central bankers to do more than pay "lip service" to trade liberalization.

Mr. Conable said he expected World Bank outlays of $13.5 billion to $17 billion in 1987, adding that there is "general agreement" among bank shareholders to support an increase in the bank's capital when needed.

Taiwan Seeks Tariff Cut To Encourage Imports

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's cabinet approved on Friday a Finance Ministry proposal to reduce the maximum tariff to 58 percent from 67.5 percent to encourage imports.

A Finance Ministry official said the cuts would cover more than 1,700 products, including trucks, passenger cars, textiles, electronics, tires, toys, television sets, electric fans, footwear and bicycles.

FARES: *Dutch Boycott*

(Continued from first finance page)

posals to allow more interregional flights by smaller airlines, for which the Dutch and the British had previously pressed.

"Virtually everybody had particular concerns and nobody took a final position," Peter Sutherland, the EC commissioner for competition, said after Friday's meeting.

He added, however, that the ministers displayed more readiness than ever to agree on a compromise. But he said he foresaw many months of hard negotiations.

EC officials say the Dutch believe that the British government changed its attitude to ensure that the privatization of the government-owned national airline, British Airways, is successful.

In April, the European Court of Justice ruled that airline price-fixing and revenue-sharing agreements violated the EC charter, but left it up to the EC to devise new air regulations.

FACSIMILE: *New Technology*

(Continued from first finance page)

computer could represent part of the trend away from specialized office machines and toward computer-based systems, such as word-processing programs that run on the average personal computer.

Scanners convert documents into electronic records that can be stored, sent from computer to computer via telephone lines, called up on a screen and amended or updated, and printed out at distant locations. Scanners cost as little as $200, less than one-tenth the cost in the United States of basic facsimile machines.

A wide range of printed circuit boards and software to link scanners with personal computers is available or about to reach market. Nearly all of it is provided by U.S. companies. The other hardware needed to construct virtual-facsimile systems — personal computers, telephones and high-quality printers — is already in place in millions of offices.

"The Japanese have been worrying about what to do about this new technology for three or four years," said Kenneth Bosomworth, president at International Resource Development.

One tactic available to the Japanese is to bring down rapidly the price of facsimile machines.

It is more likely, though, that many of the Japanese companies will attempt to market both facsimile machines and the components of virtual-facsimile systems.

Japanese companies already dominate the market for printers and are among the leading makers of scanners, which are technically close cousins of both copiers and facsimile machines.

However, Japanese companies attempting to market virtual-facsimile systems may be playing into an American strength.

"The Japanese have done very little to add value to the personal computer," Mr. Gannon said as he demonstrated Chorus Data's computer-graphics products to a recent visitor. "This is where the United States can do well."

Euro-Commercial Paper

Oct. 3

15-45 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
ara	20/10	35	6.19	6.14
pilkington	20/10	15	6.08	6.03
sweden	21/10	100	5.89	5.84
blue circle	21/10	50	6.08	6.03
alcoa	22/10	36	6.15	6.10
kkd	23/10	45	6.06	6.01
n. zealand forest pdts	24/10	20	6.14	6.09
csr finance	28/10	20	6.08	6.03
credit national	28/10	90	5.89	5.84
peugeot	29/10	50	6.11	6.06
csr finance	30/10	10	6.08	6.03
edf	30/10	100	5.89	5.84
abs	30/10	10	5.99	5.94
royal insurance	31/10	25	6.03	5.98
fletcher challenge	31/10	20	6.13	6.08
comalco	5/11	20	6.19	6.14
blue circle	6/11	50	6.08	6.03
credit national	6/11	40	5.89	5.84
alfa laval	7/11	15	6.08	6.03
new zealand	7/11	100	5.96	5.91
awb	12/11	50	5.96	5.91
united biscuits	12/11	90	6.08	6.03
edf	12/11	40	5.89	5.84
m corp	12/11	25	6.31	6.26
csr finance	13/11	10	6.08	6.03
abs	17/11	10	5.99	5.94

46-75 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
comalco	18/11	40	6.19	6.14
alcoa	19/11	44	6.15	6.10
fletcher challenge	19/11	50	6.13	6.08
royal insurance	19/11	35	6.03	5.98
cra	21/11	25	6.08	6.03
boliden	21/11	5	6.08	6.03
kkd	21/11	45	6.06	6.01
blue circle	28/11	50	6.08	6.03
cra	28/11	30	6.08	6.03
credit national	28/11	85	5.89	5.84
sweden	28/11	100	5.89	5.84
grand met	28/11	25	6.03	5.98
new zealand	28/11	100	5.96	5.91
csr finance	28/11	10	6.08	6.03
ara	28/11	42	6.19	6.14
abs	28/11	20	5.99	5.94
csr finance	28/11	20	6.08	6.03
statoil	1/12	80	5.89	5.84
national mutual	1/12	35	6.03	5.98
m corp	3/12	25	6.31	6.26
alcoa	4/12	24	6.15	6.10
comalco	4/12	30	6.19	6.14
kingdom of sweden	10/12	50	5.89	5.84
arizona public services	11/12	25	6.19	6.14
credit national	11/12	75	5.89	5.84
csr finance	11/12	10	6.08	6.03
royal insurance	12/12	38	6.03	5.98
abs	16/12	10	5.99	5.94
alcoa	17/12	40	6.15	6.10

76-105 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
blue circle	18/12	50	6.08	6.03
comalco	18/12	20	6.19	6.14
molson	18/12	20	6.08	6.03
texas eastern	19/12	75	6.08	6.03
csr finance	22/12	15	6.08	6.03
ara	22/12	40	6.19	6.14
citizens + southern	29/12	40	6.19	6.14
alcoa	29/12	40	6.15	6.10
alcoa	8/1/87	29	6.15	6.10
comalco	9/1/87	30	6.19	6.14

106-135 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
grand met	23/1/87	30	6.03	5.98
sweden	6/2/87	50	5.89	5.84
texas eastern	13/2/87	75	6.08	6.03

136-165 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
csr finance	17/2/87	15	6.08	6.03
kingdom of sweden	10/3/87	50	5.95	5.90
csr finance	11/3/87	10	6.08	6.03
texas eastern	12/3/87	50	6.08	6.03

166-183 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
republic of portugal	1/4/87	50	6.11	6.06

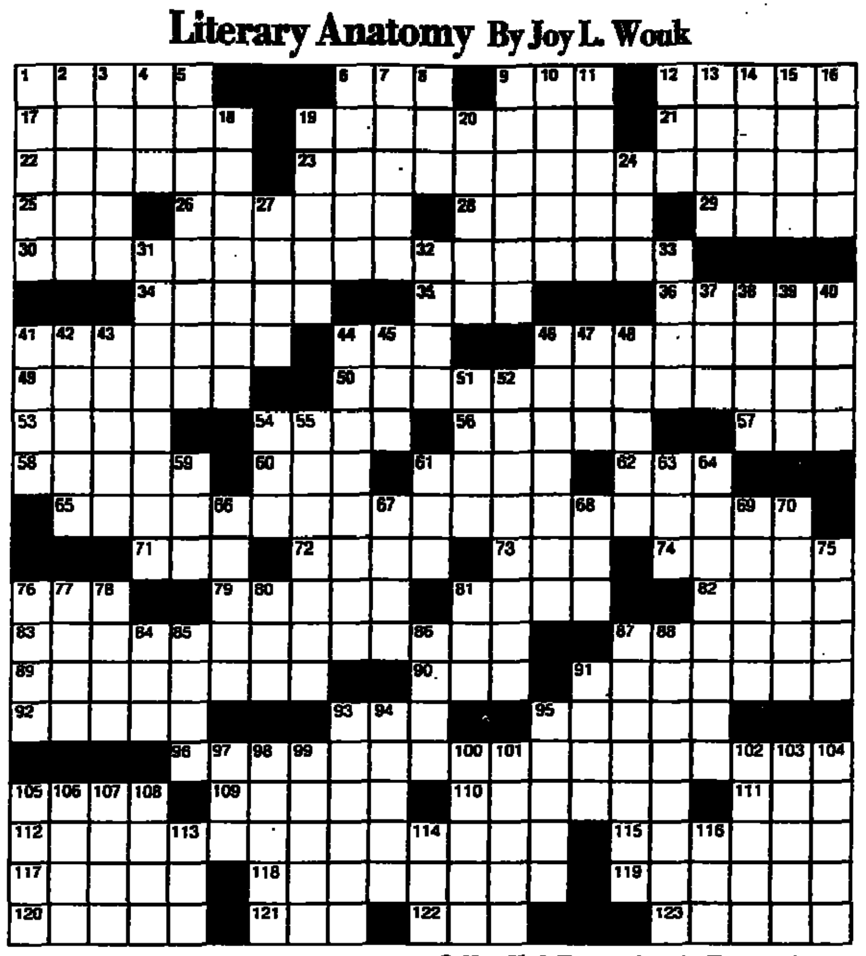
Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

Literary Anatomy By Joy L. Wouk



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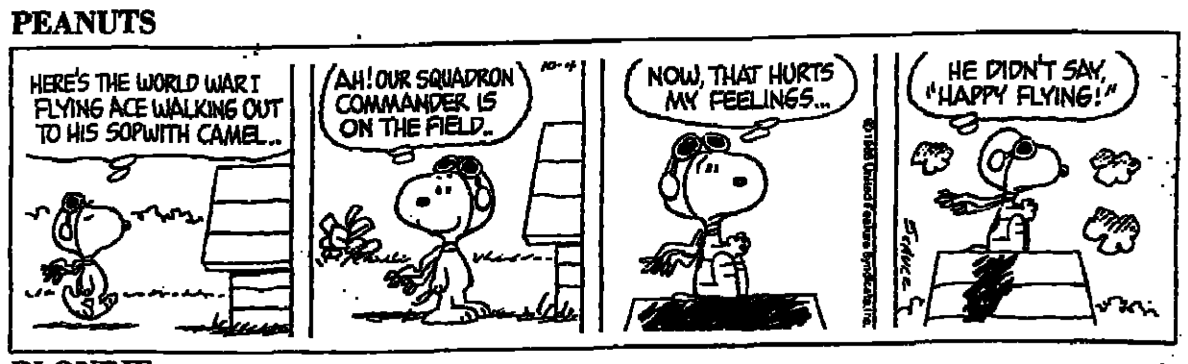
ACROSS

1 Do a tailoring job
6 Cpl.'s boss
9 Robsart or Carter
12 A Belmont bet
17 Patronage solicitor
19 Professor's milieu
21 Helicopter part
22 Golf-ball cover gum
23 Hemingway opus, with "A"
25 Expanse east of N.A.
26 Collect condensed gas on a surface
28 An Oakley
29 Japanese assembly
30 Wilder opus
34 Permitted
35 Some coll. linemen
36 Swiss poet-philosopher: 1821-81
41 Presidential selections
44 Haggard opus
46 Rudimentary stem of a seedling
49 Antler parts
50 Butler opus, with "The"
53 A bad way to run
54 Lower Rhine branch
56 Spree
57 "—— Freischütz," von Weber opera
58 Become prevalent
60 Fovea
61 Kind of capital
62 My, in Metz
65 Greene opus
71 —— Tin Tin
72 Encircle
73 Eur. republic
74 Biblical spy
76 What epigones do
79 Town near Sevilla
81 Lapel clutcher
82 Taboo word
83 Jean Webster book
87 Sport of a sort
89 Winter vehicles
90 H.S. subject
91 Pitched woo
92 "Tanglewood ——"
93 Bk. parts
95 On the —— (not in use)
96 Hawthorne story
105 Portico in Athens
109 "—— in Portugal," 1953 song
110 Escapes artfully
111 State off.
112 Caroline Miller novel: 1934
115 "—— for Comedy," Behrman play
117 In the least
118 Early Christian missionaries
119 Burr, at times
120 Emerald, e.g.
121 Layer
122 Gp. established at Bogotá: 1948
123 Weight allowances

DOWN

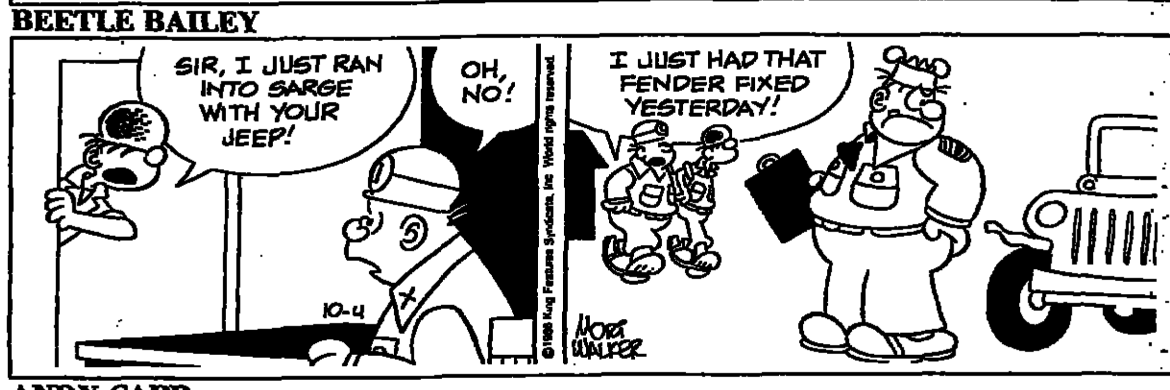
1 In the box, at Shea
2 Unwilling
3 Veil fabric
4 Greek letter
5 Capturing again
6 Boa
7 "Anna Christie" star
8 An insecticide, for short
9 Catkins
10 Pooh's creator
11 "Whiffenpoof" singer
12 Con's opponent
13 Cargo
14 Longfellow town
15 Arrive
16 Once, once
18 Rudimentary roots
19 In progress
20 William —— Gladstone
24 Asian holiday
27 Fit of pique
31 More furtive
32 Chemistry Nobelist: 1934
33 Equal share for two
37 Wire measure
38 Froze
39 Different
40 Glass oven
41 I.R.S. experts
42 Medieval helmet
43 Fair structure
44 Antimosquito activity
45 Film computer
46 Diseased parts of wood
47 H.S. subject
48 Moslem scholars
51 R.I.P. item
52 Most questionable
54 New Deal agcy.
55 Spraying devices
59 British med. coverage
61 P.O. service
63 List ending: Abbr.
64 Tie
66 —— Gay, W.W. II plane
67 Kind of exam
68 Encountered
69 Convey to a distance: Var.
70 French income
75 Red Sox pitcher
76 Mine entrance
77 S.A. rodent
78 Biographer Leon
80 Barfly
81 Links org.
84 Letters for Whitty or Hess
85 Wolverine's former coach
86 Famous lioness
87 Allowing for modification
88 Gives sparingly
91 Did a blacksmith's job
93 Newgate, e.g.
94 They wrote "O'Neill"
95 Partly fermented grape juices
97 Chinese dynasty
98 Hebrew dry measure
99 Beef
100 Famed electrician-inventor
101 Blackthorns
102 Spry
103 Heavenly body
104 Tinker's partner
105 Thick piece
106 London gallery
107 Literary first name
108 With competence
113 Indisposed
114 Winnebago member
116 Pre-1959 Haw.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER: The Voices of Cambodia's Revolution and Its People.
By Elizabeth Becker. Illustrated. 502 pages. $19.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

By John Gross

FOR all the attention that was focused on it during the 1970s, Cambodia is still a country about which little is known in the world at large. In "When the War Was Over" Elizabeth Becker goes a long way toward remedying our ignorance. It is a job for which she is in many respects well qualified; she has witnessed Cambodia, in her own words, "in all of its recent stages of misery" — first as a correspondent covering the Cambodian war for The Washington Post, then as one of the only two Western journalists allowed to visit the country while the Khmer Rouge were in power, and finally pursuing the research for her book after the current government had been installed by the Vietnamese.

Blending narrative with analysis, bringing to bear solid research and a broad historical perspective, she has succeeded in producing a book that is as thoughtful as it is deeply felt.

For a start, no one who has read her is ever again likely to make the mistake of lumping Cambodia and Vietnam together. She gives a vivid account of the ways in which the border between the two countries represents one of Asia's major cultural divides, between the areas permeated by Indian and by Chinese influence. Equally, she emphasizes the part that fears of Vietnamese domination have played in Cambodian history, along with more general fears of national extinction — and to set against them, the part played by memories of a once-glorious past, memories powerfully revived during the colonial period by French scholars who studied Cambodian traditions and helped to restore the temple complex at Angkor Wat.

Becker threads her way with admirable dexterity through the maze of the country's history during World War II and the years that followed. The Japanese occupation, the origins of the Khmer Rouge, the slippery tactics of Prince Sihanouk, the nationalistic Lon Nol regime that ousted him, the impact of American bombing — all the reversals and betrayals are clearly charted, down to the triumph of the Khmer Rouge in April 1975 under the leadership of Saloth Sar, shortly to become better known under his assumed name of Pol Pot.

Even in a century spattered with atrocities, the Pol Pot regime has become a byword for horror. More than a million Cambodians (out of a population of six or seven million) are known to have died as a result of the Cambodian revolution, quite possibly as many as two million. But statistics, however grim, will hardly prepare you for the details that Becker provides, some of them taken from survivors, others culled from Khmer Rouge documents that fell into the hands of the Vietnamese after they invaded Cambodia in 1978.

In particular, she draws on the records stored at Tuol Sleng, the headquarters of the special police. This so-called "incarceration center" was in fact a hellhole for extracting confessions from prisoners while torturing them to death, usually over a period of weeks or months.

In the end the Khmer Rouge were forced to blame the problems tearing apart the country on a foreign threat — in Cambodian terms, the obvious one. They began a border war with Vietnam, miscalculated, and triggered off the chain of events that culminated in the Vietnamese occupation.

If Pol Pot, with the support of the Chinese, is still waging guerrilla war, and still hopes to regain control of the country he devastated, that still leaves the question of where and how the monster was hatched.

Clearly he was able to draw heavily on traditions of xenophobia and wounded pride. The policies of the Khmer Rouge embodied a virulent form of nationalism, with their obsessive emphasis on "purity" and their unrestrained racial pogroms.

But nationalism by itself isn't enough to explain the destructive social policies that the Khmer Rouge enforced in the name of class warfare, or their blind pseudo-scientific dogmatism. For a full understanding of their outlook you have to go back to the years around 1950 when many of their future leaders were in Paris, learning the lessons of Stalinism as preached by the French Communist Party and its sympathizers. The legacy of Stalinism may not be quite enough to account for what happened in Cambodia, either; but you are left in no doubt after reading Becker that in conjunction with Cambodian nationalism, it formed a peculiarly toxic combination.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M GONNA TAKE OFF THIS DUMB CANTEEN. WHEN I RUN IT KEEPS SPANKIN' ME!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Algarve	25	77	18	64	fr
Amsterdam	17	63	4	39	fr
Athens	23	73	15	59	fr
Barcelona	23	73	19	66	fr
Belgrade	23	73	6	43	fr
Berlin	14	57	10	50	o
Brussels	16	61	7	45	cl
Bucharest	23	73	3	37	fr
Budapest	24	75	6	43	fr
Copenhagen	13	55	8	46	fr
Costa Del Sol	25	77	15	59	cl
Dublin	15	59	7	45	fr
Edinburgh	13	55	7	45	r
Florence	25	77	10	50	fr
Frankfurt	18	64	9	48	cl
Geneva	21	70	8	46	fr
Helsinki	8	46	4	39	sh
Istanbul	20	68	12	54	cl
Las Palmas	25	77	19	66	fr
Lisbon	26	79	19	66	fr
London	19	66	11	52	fr
Madrid	23	73	13	55	cl
Milan	24	75	11	52	fr
Moscow	13	55	10	50	o
Munich	23	73	6	43	fr
Nice	24	75	17	63	fr
Oslo	12	54	6	43	fr
Paris	24	75	12	54	fr
Prague	21	70	9	48	cl
Reykjavik	3	37	-3	27	fr
Rome	24	75	15	59	fr
Stockholm	10	50	6	43	sh
Strasbourg	18	64	8	46	cl
Venice	22	72	10	50	fr
Vienna	21	70	13	55	fr
Warsaw	12	54	10	50	o
Zurich	20	68	7	45	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	13	55	8	46	o
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	20	68	12	54	cl
Tel Aviv	24	75	17	63	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	18	64	12	54	sh
Sydney	25	77	17	63	cl
ASIA					
Bangkok	30	86	24	75	r
Beijing	25	77	10	50	o
Hong Kong	28	82	24	75	fr
Manila	31	88	24	75	sh
New Delhi	32	90	23	73	fr
Seoul	23	73	12	54	fr
Shanghai	26	79	14	57	o
Singapore	28	82	24	75	sh
Taipei	28	82	21	70	fr
Tokyo	27	81	21	70	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	30	86	20	68	cl
Cairo	27	81	17	63	cl
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	23	73	15	59	o
Harare	22	72	11	52	fr
Lagos	28	82	25	77	o
Nairobi	27	81	11	52	cl
Tunis	29	84	21	70	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	19	66	13	55	r
Caracas					
Lima	19	66	14	57	o
Mexico City	26	79	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	9	48	6	43	r
Atlanta	32	89	21	70	fr
Boston	20	67	11	52	cl
Chicago	21	69	15	58	st
Denver	11	45	7	45	cl
Detroit	25	76	15	59	st
Honolulu	32	90	25	76	fr
Houston	34	92	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	25	76	15	58	fr
Miami	32	89	25	76	pc
Minneapolis	15	59	12	53	cl
Montreal	14	57	11	51	fr
Nassau	32	89	22	71	fr
New York	23	73	15	59	fr
San Francisco	27	80	15	59	fr
Seattle	16	61	9	48	cl
Toronto	20	68	12	53	fr
Washington	29	84	18	63	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 19—10 (66—50). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21—11 (70—52). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 24—12 (75—54). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 25—17 (76—63). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 25—12 (77—54). ROME: Fair. Temp. 26—15 (79—59). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 21—9 (70—48). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 28—24 (82—75). MANILA: Showers. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 23—12 (73—54). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30—24 (86—75). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 27—20 (81—68).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 3

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2070	2060
Bekaert	10250	10025
Cockerill	141	139
Cobepa	4600	4520
EBES	4705	4700
GB-Inno-BM	8450	8290
GBL	3750	3620
Soc Generale	3045	3030
Gevaert	6160	6160
Hoboken	7600	7350
Intercom	3440	3420
Kredietbank	16700	16700
Petrofina	9380	9320
Sofina	11790	11250
Solvay	7970	7900
Traction Elec	6270	6180
UCB	8310	8320
Unerg	3765	3760
Vieille Montagne	5990	6000

Current Stock Index : 3655.39
Previous : 3637.45

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	315.80	317
Allianz Vers	2285	2275
Altana	429	429
BASF	275	277.80
Bayer	300.50	303.30
Bay. Hypo bank	584	588
Bay Vereinsbank	539	536
BBC	313	307.50
BHF-Bank	515	505
BMW	627	630
Commerzbank	319	320.50
Conti Gummi	321	322
Daimler-Benz	1260	1270
Degussa	484.50	485.50
Deutsche Babcock	204	205.50
Deutsche Bank	789	793
Dresdner Bank	406.50	411.90
Harpener	320	312
Henkel	448	436
Hochtief	1100	1100
Hoechst	264.50	269
Hoesch	143.50	141.80
Horten	225	230
Hussel	687	597
IWKA	286	286
Kali + Salz	295	293.50
Karstadt	453	457
Kaufhof	524	526
Kloeckner HD	210	214.50
Kloeckner Werke	78.50	79.50
Krupp Stahl	132	132
Linde	795	800
Lufthansa	181.50	182
MAN	231.20	231.80
Mannesmann	160	168.80
Muench Rueck	2850	2800
Nixdorf	734	723.50
PKI	1055	1045
Porsche	1005	1009
Preussag	208.50	212
PWA	223.50	227
RWE	201	202.90
Rheinmetall	396	392
Schering	615.50	617.50
SEL	468.50	465
Siemens	699.90	701
Thyssen	159.50	154
Veba	292	292
Volkswagenwerk	496	496.30
Wella	745	765

Commerzbank Index : 2097.90
Previous : 2116.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	20.40	21
Cathay Pacific	6.45	6.50
Cheung Kong	28.30	27.40
China Light	17	16.90
Green Island	8.70	8.70
Hang Seng Bank	35.25	35.50
Henderson	3.45	3.30
China Gas	18.20	17.40
HK Electric	10.60	10.60
HK Realty A	Susp.	—
HK Hotels	35.75	35.50
HK Land	7.20	7.30
HK Shang Bank	7.55	7.55
HK Telephone	12.50	12.50
HK Yaumatei	3.675	3.65
HK Wharf	8.30	8.70
Hutch Whampoa	37.75	37.25
Hysan	0.75	0.77
Jardine	17.20	17.20
Jardine Sec	14.30	14.30
Kowloon Motor	9.90	10.10
Miramar Hotel	3.70	3.725
New World	8.50	8.40
SHK Props	17.70	17.70
Stelux	1.89	1.92
Swire Pacific A	15.40	15.50
Tai Cheung	2.675	2.60
Wing On Co	1.62	1.64
Winsor	8.05	8
World Int'l	3.175	2.95

Hang Seng Index : 2134.80
Previous : 2128.14

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1425	1450
Anglo American	4765	4650
Anglo Am Gold	35000	33900
Barlows	2050	2025
Blyvoor	2325	2275
Buffels	9400	9150
De Beers	3275	3175
Driefontein	7300	7050
Freegold	6750	6300
GFSA	6950	5750
Harmony	5400	5000
Hiveld Steel	585	585
Kloof	3775	3475
Nedbank	550	570
Rusplat	5375	5100
SA Brews	1550	1500
St Helena	5800	5400
Sasol	785	780
Welkom	3675	3650

Composite Stock Index : 2017.00
Previous : 1922.80

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	14⅝	14⅛
Allied-Lyons	303	305
Anglo Am Gold	74½	73⅛
Ass Brit Foods	380	382
Asda-MFI Gp	150	148
Barclays	462	464
Bass	685	690
B.A.T.	440	446
Beecham	404	417
Blue Circle	583	586
BOC Group	385	387
Boots	228	225
Bowater Indus	318	318
BP	687	688
Brit Telecom	176	178
Brit Aerospace	465	458
Britoil	128	128
BTR	290	293
Burmah	357	361
Cable Wireless	287	292
Cadbury Schw	173	174
Charter Cons	258	261
Commercial U	268	270
Cons Gold	571	579
Cookson Group	438	445
Courtaulds	277	279
Dalgety	365	363
De Beers	715	772
Driefontein	16½	16 1/16
Fisons	556	562
Free St Ged	143	148
GEC	146	148
Gen Accident	794	797
GKN	251	256
Glaxo	943	965
Grand Met	421	418
GRE	774	774
Guinness	311	316
GUS	13⅝	13¾
Hanson	183	187
Hawker	437	439
ICI	10 27/32	10 29/32
Jaguar	528	526
Land Securities	304	305
Legal General	233	235
Lloyds Bank	487	487
Lonrho	213	215
Lucas	508	511
Marks and Sp	189	194
Metal Box	158	160
Midland Bank	524	534
Nat West Bank	507	512
P and O	501	501
Pilkington	428	431
Plessey	174	178
Prudential	784	787
Racal Elect	148	152
Randfontein	102½	100
Rank	477	477
Reed Int'l	278	270
Reuters	483	481
Royal Dutch £	42¼	42 13/64
Rover	33	
RTZ	659	644
Saatchi	595	605
Sainsbury	404	404
Sears Holdings	109½	110½
Shell	971	973
STC	140	148
Std Chartered	694	697
Storehouse	293	300
Sun Alliance	654	657
Tate and Lyle	565	573
Tesco	388	390
Thorn EMI	456	459
T.I. Group	411	411
Trafalgar Hse	277	280
THF	150	158
Ultramar	161	163
Unilever £	18 19/64	18 3/32
United Biscuits	238	238
Vickers	381	381
War Loan 3½ £	34⅞	34⅝
Woolworth	595	605

F.T.30 Index : 1234.80
Previous : 1244.80
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1569.80
Previous : 1573.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27000	26000
Cigahotels	4480	4350
CIR	7700	7897
Cred Ital	3504	3443
Eridania	4700	4660
Farmitalia	12500	12520
Fiat	14930	14620
Generali	114800	112475
IFI	30230	30200
Italcementi	81200	79850
Italgas	2770	2800
Italmobiliare	137100	138000
Mediobanca	254400	251950
Montedison	3535	3315
NBA	3728	3630
Olivetti	16485	16480
Pirelli	5080	5020
RAS	61290	61020
Rinascente	1006	1002
SIP	3401	3400
SME	3300	3330
Snia	5040	5005
Standa	11650	11790
Stet	5301	5210

MIB Current Index : 1701
Previous : 1675

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	752	763
Alsthom Atl.	330	336.50
Av Dassault	1250	1283
Bancaire	1155	1150
BIC	611	612
Bongrain	2152	2140
Bouygues	1418	1419
BSN-GD	4155	4250
Carrefour	3445	3410
Chargeurs	1315	1322
Club Med	578	578
Darty	3935	3948
Dumez	1858	1883
Elf-Aquitaine	324.50	324.50
Europe 1	849	850
Gen Eaux	1345	1342
Hachette	2492	2456
Lafarge Cop	1445	1435
Legrand	4470	4480
Lesieur	1158	1185
L'Oreal	3515	3504
Martell	1331	1326
Matra	2253	2265
Merlin	2750	2705
Michelin	2670	2694
Moet Hennessy	2160	2190
Moulinex	66.90	69.50
Occidentale	1040	1042
Pernod Ric	989	1001
Perrier	790	791
Peugeot	1123	1138
Printemps	541	535
Radiotechn	549	520
Redoute	2172	2140
Roussel Uclaf	1455	1519
Sanofi	709	715
Skis Rossignol	1240	1250
Telemecan	2850	2815
Thomson CSF	1525	1540
Total	460	459.50

CAC Index : 384.90
Previous : 386.58

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.56	3.54
Cold Storage	3.70	3.78
DBS	8.40	8.20
Fraser Neave	8.30	8.30
How Par	2.95	2.94
Hume	N.Q.	—
Inchcape	2.32	2.30
Lum Chang	0.905	0.90
Malayan Banking	3.74	3.72
OCBC	8.05	8
OUB	3.02	2.97
OUE	2.48	2.47
Shangri-la	N.Q.	—
Sime Darby	1.69	1.64
S'pore Airlines	7.70	7.65
S'pore Land	4.94	4.92
S'pore Press	7.95	7.95
S Steamship	1.46	1.42
St Trading	3.24	3.24
UOB	4.10	4.04
United Overseas	1.40	1.38

Straits Times Ind Index : 816.15
Previous : 812.52

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	182	186
Alfa Laval	317	312
Asea	341	343
Astra	490	496
Atlas Copco	214	219
Beijer	180	172
Boliden	217	214
Electrolux	300	302
Ericsson	230	232
Esselte	131	136
Fermenta	127	123
Handelsbanken	429	428
Pharmacia	180	171
Saab-Scania	480	488
Sandvik	154	153
Skanska	202	198
SKF	327	329
SwedishMatch	416	419
Volvo	358	363

Affaersvaerlden Index : 714.90
Previous : 712.35

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.70	3.70
ANZ	5.30	5.28
BHP	8.34	8.34
Boral	3.75	3.70
Bougainville	3.20	3.18
Coles Myer	5.22	5.06
Comalco	2.48	2.40
CRA	7.70	7.40
CSR	2.92	2.85
Dunlop	3.37	3.34
Elders Ixl	4.75	4.70
ICI Australia	2.50	2.50
Magellan	1.72	1.70
MIM	2.45	2.38
Nat Aust Bank	5.50	5.34
News Corp	31	29.80
N Broken Hill	2.82	2.35
Poseidon	4.15	3.90
Qld Coal Trust	1.72	1.72
Santos	4.18	3.95
Thomas Nation	3.45	3.35
Western Mining	4.70	4.40
Westpac Banking	4.70	4.42
Woodside	0.95	0.95

All Ordinaries Index : 1286.70
Previous : 1275.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	348	341
Asahi Chemical	812	770
Asahi Glass	1250	1220
Bank of Tokyo	885	875
Bridgestone	675	650
Canon	970	925
Casio	1250	1250
C.Itoh	815	825
Dai Nippon Print	1700	1750
Daiwa House	1590	1500
Daiwa Securities	2050	2150
Fanuc	5200	5050
Fuji Bank	1680	1690
Fuji Photo	2770	2740
Fujitsu	885	895
Hitachi	1030	973
Hitachi Cable	1010	1050
Honda	1240	1210
Japan Air Lines	8960	9000
Kajima	1350	1310
Kansai Power	3270	3250
Kawasaki Steel	256	258
Kirin Brewery	1330	1340
Komatsu	472	460
Kubota	418	405
Kyocera	3480	3710
Matsu Elec Inds	1790	1700
Matsu Elec Works	1610	1510
Mitsubishi Bank	1620	1600
Mitsubishi Chem	715	661
Mitsubishi Elec	547	522
Mitsubishi Heavy	598	590
Mitsubishi Corp	1290	1250
Mitsui and Co	640	640
Mitsukoshi	1110	1080
Mitsumi	1020	1050
NEC	2290	2280
NGK Insulators	821	821
Nikko Sec	1770	1740
Nippon Kogaku	840	801
Nippon Oil	1240	1190
Nippon Steel	280	283
Nippon Yusen	473	455
Nissan	546	560
Nomura Sec	3290	3330
Olympus	970	980
Pioneer	1950	1850
Ricoh	807	775
Sharp	904	902
Shimazu	950	940
Shinetsu Chemical	950	926
Sony	2900	2840
Sumitomo Bank	2840	2650
Sumitomo Chem	364	344
Sumitomo Marine	945	756
Sumitomo Metal	154	140
Taisei Corp	1000	970
Taisho Marine	915	920
Takeda Chem	2070	1990
TDK	3450	3380
Teijin	695	640
Tokio Marine	N.A.	1720
Tokyo Elec. Power	7500	7400
Toppan Printing	1410	1400
Toray Ind	628	618
Toshiba	755	743
Toyota	1930	1850
Yamaichi Sec	1700	1780

Nikkei 225 : 17348.22
Previous : 17019.33
New Index : 1449.57
Previous : 1441.16

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7500	7475
Alusuisse	630	620
Autophon	7775	7975
Bank Leu	3600	3650
Brown Bovert	1550	1570
Ciba Geigy	3590	3575
Credit Suisse	3425	3430
Electrowatt	3375	3475
Interdiscount	5650	5650
Jacob Suchard	8025	8050
Jelmoli	3690	3640
Landis Gyr	1820	1830
Moevenpick	6300	6325
Nestle	8780	8825
Oerlikon-B	1470	1540
Roche Baby	11175	11200
Sandoz	1710	1710
Schindler	2900	2925
Sulzer	555	550
Surveillance	6515	6500
Swissair	1365	1310
SBC	542	540
Swiss Reinsurance	3085	3100
Swiss Volksbank	2555	2540
Union Bank	5790	5800
Winterthur	6825	6875
Zurich Ins	3290	3300

SBC Index : 635.60
Previous : 637.40

*N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Oct. 2*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22610	Abti Prce	$23½	23	23½	
108	Acklands	$18½	18⅜	18½	— ½
36034	Agnico E	$31	30¾	31	+ 1
276	Agra Ind A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
50510	Alt Energy	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	
4058	Alta Nat	$13⅞	13½	13¾	
693	Algoma St	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
44800	A Barick	$20⅞	19½	20⅞	+ ⅝
5087	Atco I f	$8⅝	8¼	8½	
34714	BCED	325	315	315	—10
600	BCED A	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
10733	BP Canada	$34½	34	34	+ ¼
36181	Bank BC	270	260	265	+ 5
86866	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
900	Baton	$21	21	21	
205842	Bonanza R	170	160	161	— 9
15	Bralorne	148	148	148	+ 1
2788	Bramalea	$21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
1289	Brenda M	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
33897	BCFP	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
12245	BC Res	127	125	125	
15291	BC Phone	$26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ½
40	Brunswk	$13½	13½	13½	
1000	Budd Can	$42⅞	42	42½	— ½
42293	CAE	$10	9⅞	10	
9755	CCL B f	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
1694	Cad Frv	$31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅜
2200	Campeau f	$26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
4475	C Nor West	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
29088	C Packrs	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
534	Can Trust	$48	47½	48	+ ¼
1590	C Tung	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ¼
70880	CI Bk Com	$18⅝	18¼	18½	
23866	CTire A f	$14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
1122	C Util B	$19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
2100	Cara	$9	8⅞	9	
600	Celanese	$13½	13¼	13½	
800	Celan 175 p	$24	23⅝	24	+ ½
47381	Cntrl Cap	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
800	CHUM	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
55400	Cineplex	$17½	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
4000	C Distb A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23400	CDistb B f	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
6400	Coseka R	90	83	90	+ 5
1200	Crownx	$24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
5000	Czar Res	141	140	140	
1924	Denison A p	$6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
2324	Denison B f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2800	Develcon	425	420	420	—10
4300	Dickenson A f	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
1000	Dickenson B	$10¼	10	10	+ ¼
102048	Dofasco	$22¾	22⅝	22¾	
155	Du Pont A	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
128575	Dylex A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
200	Elcham X	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
200	Emco	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
19700	Equity Svr	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
28880	FCA Intl	$18⅛	18	18	
15450	C Falcon C	$16½	15⅞	16½	
160252	Ficnbrdge	$18¾	18⅜	18¾	
8525	Fed Ind A	$18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
900	F City Fin	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
4208	Gendis A	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
388	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
800	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
55150	Goldcorp f	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
200	Goodyear	$43	43	43	
2580	Grafi G	$17	16½	17	+ ½
600	GL Forest	$26	26	26	+ ¼
408	Greyhnd	$25	25	25	— ¼
7805	Hawker	$26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
791	Hayes D	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
83950	Hees Intl	$31⅛	31	31	— ½
500	Hollinger I	$24	24	24	
1750	H Bay Co	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
181915	Imasco	$32⅜	31½	32⅜	+1½
29400	Indal	$14⅛	14	14	
6730	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
21458	I Corona o	$25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ¾
82900	Intl Thom	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
2600	Inter Pipe	$40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
500	Ipsco	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
100	Jannock	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
200	Kelsey H	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
700	Kerr Add	$16¼	14¼	16¼	+ ¼
15496	Labatt	$27	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
56700	Lacana	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
3400	LOnt Cem	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
7730	Loblaw Co	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1265	Lumonics	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
138180	Magna A f	$24⅝	24½	24½	— 2
2300	MDS H A	$16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
9623	MICC	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4440	McIan H X	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
1974	Maritime f	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
10187	Molson A f	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
229	Murphy	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
550	Noblesco L	$37½	37½	37½	
161792	Noranda	$20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
51600	Norcan	$14½	14½	14½	
856143	Nva AltA f	$5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
5808	Nowsco W	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15285	NuWst sp A	25	24	24	
64	Oakwood	235	235	235	
43250	Omnibus o	$5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6680	Oshawa A f	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
22220	Pac W Airln	$17½	17⅜	17½	
94200	PanCan P	$26	26	26	+ ¼
1215	Pine Point	$9½	9	9½	
186966	Placer	$32½	31½	32	+ ⅞
3200	Que Sturg o	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
1300	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3960	Redpath	$24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
1807	ReadSt 1 Sp	$51	51	51	
100	Roman	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3350	Rothman	$46½	44	46½	+4½
500	Sceptre R	255	255	255	—10
127600	Scotts f	$12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
49129	Sears Can	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
18191	SHL Systm	$26⅝	24½	26⅝	+2⅛
1600	Selkirk A f	$23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
5570	Shell Can	$23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
126915	Sherritt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3300	Southam	$22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
34087	Spar Aero f	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
92773	Stelco A	$27⅞	26¾	27¼	+ ½
1000	Sulpetro	55	55	55	+ 5
2000	Steep R	265	265	265	+ 5
1802	Teck Cor A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
25028	Teck B f	$24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
16323	Tex Can	$28½	28	28½	+ ½
18450	Thom N A	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
28249	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
4300	Torstar B f	$28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
400	Traders A f	$44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
3150	Trns Mt	$14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
130436	TrnAlta UA	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
30782	TrCan PL	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
5349	Trimac	250	245	250	+ 5
2274	Trilon A	$29⅝	27½	29⅝	— ⅛
672	Trizec A f	$29	28¾	29	
86600	Turbo	60	58	59	+ 1
2200	Unicorp A f	$7⅝	7½	7½	
100	Un Carbid	$14½	14½	14½	— ¼
3741	U Entprise	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
1564	U Keno	$8⅝	8½	8½	
7218	Verstl A f	125	122	122	
15475	Vestgron	74	70	70	+ 5
30250	Wardair	$22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
5425	Westmin	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
7100	Weston	$31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
341482	Woodwd A	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
	Total sales	17,052,180 shares			

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,002.00	2,988.38

Montreal *Oct. 2*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9167	Bank Mont	$32⅝	32⅜	32½	
3430	BombrdrA	$26¼	25⅝	26¼	
9727	BombrdrB	$26	25⅝	26	
2150	CB Pak	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
42905	Cascades	$15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
1580	CIL	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅜
1000	ConBath	$22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
1310	DomTxtA	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2800	MerTrst	$12	11⅞	12	
14059	NatBk Cda	$27¼	27	27	
33247	Noverco	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
69775	Power Corp	$16⅛	16	16	
11765	Provigo	$17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
10750	RollandA	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
200	RollandB	$15½	16¼	15½	+ ⅛
12856	Royal Bank	$32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
8278	RoyTrstco	$30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
8200	SteinbrgA	$38½	38¼	38¼	
	Total Sales 4,209,938 shares.				

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,265.12	1,254.08

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems, Amsterdam closing stock prices are not available for this edition. We regret any inconvenience to readers.

BUCHWALD
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.
INCOMPARABLE BARBS FROM AMERICA'S FOREMOST HUMORIST

FUTURES AND OPTIONS
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY.
UP-TO-DATE ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN THE COMMODITIES AND FUTURES MARKETS — WORLDWIDE

SPORTS

Unbeaten Broncos Face Visit From Old Friends

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alex Gibbs, the over Broncos' offensive line coa watched the Dallas Cowboys for the third time this season, ting the St. Louis Cardinals on nday night, and he almost felt ressed.

cry watching that team," he . But his anguish was caused so much by the Cowboys as by schel Walker, the former U.S. tball League running back who ed the Cowboys this season. h Tony Dorsett injured, Walker de his first start and ran 19 times 82 yards against the Cardinals. the season, he has gained 252 ds, averaging 6.1 a carry.

Gibbs's reaction to Walker was derstandable. He was the offen e line coach at Georgia during lker's last two years there.

"Not only is Herschel a great yer," Gibbs said. "He's a special son." And he reminded Gibbs t the Broncos, who are 4-0 and y the 3-1 Cowboys on Sunday in nver, don't have a back of his ility.

From the look of the last couple games, the difference isn't as k as it could have been. The ncos, who are the only unde ted team in the American Con ence, suddenly look like a formi ble running team. Sammy

NFL PREVIEW

inder and Gerald Willhite have rried for a combined 417 yards, ich might not sound like much, mpared to the Walkers and Dor ts of the world. But their mounts g yardage — especially Winder's, o has run for 104 and 92 in the t two games — has made things ier for John Elway, who is fast coming one of the better quarter cks in the league. He has thrown 753 yards and five touchdowns d has been intercepted once in 9 passes.

[Danny White, the Cowboys' uarterback, strained muscles dur g practice Thursday and was estionable for Sunday's game, e Associated Press reported.]

"Teams have been setting their fenses for John," Gibbs said. hey have failed to be totally und against the run." And that ing the case, the Broncos have t the offensive line to take ad ntage of it. As a group — left to ht, Dave Studdard, Keith Bish , Billy Bryan, Paul Howard and n Lanier — they are smaller an most lines, but, for the most rt, they have played together for rs, and they are smart.

This isn't a line that can ham -hammer you like the Redskins. e don't have the size for that," bbs said. "We use the old, com x Dallas Cowboys system. There e a million things we do. Rather an put in new stuff for each me, we alternate by changing ings week to week to take advan ge of certain matchups."

So far, so good. The Broncos ve out-rushed three opponents d that only happened seven mes all last season.

INTERCONFERENCE

Cincinnati Bengals (2-2) vs. reen Bay Packers (0-4) at Mil aukee — The Bengals are sup osed to have a great offense. here did it go? A better question: hither the defense? But the Pack ers have played worse, scoring just 32 points.

Houston Oilers (1-3) at Detroit Lions (1-3) — Each won their opener, then hit the skids. The common opponent, Cleveland, beat them both, each by three points. The Oilers appear to have a slight advantage on defense, but the Lions are playing at home.

Indianapolis Colts (0-4) at San Francisco 49ers (3-1) — Injuries continue to shred the Colts. Barry Krause, their leading tackler, damaged knee ligaments last week and is out for the season. Even worse: the offense hasn't produced more than 10 points in any game. And the 49er defense will be strengthened by the return of Eric Wright, a former Pro Bowl cornerback who has been injured since the preseason.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (3-1) at St. Louis Cardinals (0-4) — The Giants' problem at wide receiver, now hopefully solved by the reacquisition of Phil McConkey, was nothing compared to the Cardinals' predicament. With Roy Green and Pat Tilley on the injured list, the Cardinals have been signing, releasing and signing players at an alarming rate. But their record suggests they need help at a lot of positions. With the return of Joe Morris, the Giants, winners of three straight, should be stronger offensively.

Minnesota Vikings (3-1) at Chicago Bears (4-0) — What a difference Jim McMahon makes. After plodding along without him for two games, the Bears suddenly cut loose against the Bengals, winning by 44-7. As for the surprising Vikings, they lead the league in fewest points allowed, 37. Their victories, however, have come against teams with a combined record of 2-10. Still, Tommy Kramer may worry the Bears. He threw six touchdown passes in a 42-7 victory over Green Bay, and Richard Dent, the Bears' best pass rusher, is not expected to play because of a groin injury.

Philadelphia Eagles (1-3) at Atlanta Falcons (4-0) — Despite the Eagles' upset of the Rams, it would be shocking for the Falcons to lose this one. The entire defensive coaching staff came from Philadelphia, and that includes defensive coordinator Marion Campbell, who was the Eagles' coach. Further, Dave Archer is the fourth-leading quarterback in the league and Gerald Riggs has run for more than 100 yards in each of the last three games.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-3) at Los Angeles Rams (3-1) — The Rams' collapse in Philadelphia, and the improvement of the Buccaneers' defense, is enough to make you think the Buccaneers could win this. James Wilder, one of the league's best all-purpose backs, is expected to return after missing two games with a bruised sternum. As for the Rams, after holding each of three teams to fewer than 14 points, they gave up 27 in the first half to the Eagles. They also lost their starting quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, with a knee injury. Steve Dils will start against the Buccaneers.

Washington Redskins (4-0) at New Orleans (1-3) — The Redskins are currently the best team in the conference. Nothing flashy, just a fine mix of solid offense, defense and special teams play. The Saints will find the strong defense the biggest problem. They have lost their last two and have had trouble scoring even against weaker clubs.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo Bills (1-3) at New York Jets (3-1) — The Jets found out how improved the Bills were in the opening game, winning by only four. The Bills' other losses have been by three, once in overtime. But more than half the points they have allowed have been scored in the fourth period, while in their three victories, the Jets have scored 14, 14 (then 6 in overtime) and 13 points in the final period.

Cleveland Browns (2-2) at Pittsburgh Steelers (1-3) — Healthy again, Walter Abercrombie ran 21 times for 73 yards last Sunday and the Steelers got their first victory. The Browns have trouble against the run, and their own running game has eroded, with the best effort so far Earnest Byner's 69 yards in a 24-21 victory against Detroit. More bad news: Kevin Mack is hurt again and not expected to play. On the other hand, the Browns' pass rush has been steady, and injuries have chewed a few holes in the Steelers' offensive line. At least one will be filled. Mike Webster, the veteran center, is due back.

Los Angeles Raiders (1-3) at Kansas City Chiefs (3-1) — As long as the Raiders' defense remains intact, the Chiefs will have a tough time. Despite a better record, Kansas City has produced only eight touchdowns. The Raiders have been struggling, although a 17-13 victory over San Diego, with Marc Wilson back at quarterback, should put them in the proper frame of mind. The Chiefs have beaten the Raiders just once in their last seven meetings.

Miami Dolphins (1-3) at New England Patriots (2-2) — It's gotten so bad are down south that the Dolphins' beleaguered defense, which leads the league in points allowed, 142, is being referred to by the locals as Miami Mice. On top of that, Dan Marino has been intercepted six times in the last two games. The Patriots, meanwhile, have lost their last two by collapsing in the second half.

San Diego Chargers (1-3) at Seattle Seahawks (3-1) — The Seahawks struggled to score against the Redskins, losing for the first time, and may struggle again. While they lost to the Raiders, 17-13, the Chargers sacked Wilson eight times and intercepted two of his passes. They also brought in a new cornerback this week, Vencie Glenn, who had been a second-round draft choice of the Patriots. San Diego's problem is offense. In the last three games, all loses, Dan Fouts has been intercepted 11 times and has completed just 49 percent of his passes.

NYT

Herschel Walker

Gooden Makes History, Scott Comes Close

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets made major league history Thursday night, while Mike Scott of the Houston Astros came close.

Gooden beat the Expos, 8-2, in Montreal and became the first pitcher to record 200 strikeouts in each of his first three seasons. Scott zeroed in on his second straight no-hitter, but lost it in the seventh inning of the Astros' 2-1, 10-inning victory over the San Francisco Giants in Houston.

"It could have been worse — we could have lost," Scott said after Will Clark doubled to lead off the seventh.

Scott left after seven innings, but finished with eight strikeouts for a season total of 306, making him only the fourth National League pitcher to surpass 300 in a season. He had pitched a no-hitter against the Giants on Sept. 25 for a West Division title-clinching victory in Houston.

After Clark ended Scott's no-hit bid, he scored on Candy Maldonado's double to give the Giants a 1-0 lead. The Astros entered the ninth trailing by 1-0 and had just two hits, but tied the score on a two-out wild pitch by Scott Garrelts. In the 10th, Bill Doran homered.

Scott was attempting to become only the second pitcher in major-league history to throw consecutive no-hitters. Cincinnati's Johnny Vander Meer no-hit the Boston Braves on June 11, 1939, and the Brooklyn Dodgers on June 15.

The closest any other pitcher has come was Cincinnati's Ewell Blackwell, who no-hit the Braves on June 18, 1947, and went 8⅓ innings against Brooklyn in his next start, on June 22, before Eddie Stanky singled.

Mets 8, Giants 2: Gooden struck out seven and surrendered four hits over eight innings in outpitching former high-school friend and teammate Floyd Youmans, was tagged for eight hits but struck out 10 to finish the year with a total of 202.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Reds 6, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Kal Daniels hit a two-run homer with two out in the 13th for Cincinnati, which had scored four runs in the ninth.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Jim Morrison and Sid Bream each hit a two-run homer for Pittsburgh.

Tigers 2, Brewers 1: In the American League. In Milwaukee, Jack Morris pitched a five-hitter to win his sixth straight, Alan Trammell homered and Lou Whitaker stole home in the eighth for Detroit's other run.

White Sox 8, Twins 4: In Minneapolis, John Cangelosi drew a bases-loaded walk in the 10th and Tim Hulett followed with a three-run double for Chicago.

In the first inning, Cangelosi singled and stole second to tie the AL rookie stolen base mark of 49, set in *1910* by *Rollie Zeider of the White Sox.*

Rangers 10, Angels 9: In Arlington, Texas, shortstop Scott Fletcher doubled in the winning run in the ninth, with his fifth hit, after his throwing error in the top of the *inning* had given California a run and a 9-8 lead. *(AP, UPI)*

Mattingly Breaks 1 Record, Ties 1

BOSTON — Don Mattingly set one New York Yankees single-season hit record and tied another Thursday during a 6-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Mattingly singled in the seventh for his 232d hit, breaking the mark of 231 set by Hall of Famer Earle Combs in 1927. During a four-run fifth, Mattingly hit his 52d double, tying the team mark set by Hall of Famer Lou Gehrig in 1927.

In bidding to overtake Boston's Wade Boggs for the American League batting championship, Mattingly went 2-for-4 for a .350 average. Boggs, who had a slight injury and did not play, is hitting .357.

Boston's Clemens Says He'll Pitch

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Roger Clemens said Thursday that he considered himself fortunate that his right elbow, struck by a line drive a night earlier, was only sore and a bit swollen, and he insisted that he would pitch Tuesday in the first game of the American League playoff against California.

"I'm going to be 100 percent on Tuesday; nobody's going to take that away from me," Clemens said before the Boston Red Sox met the Yankees in the first of a four-game series that will end the regular season. Clemens's teammate Wade Boggs, the league's leading batter, was was scratched from tonight's lineup with an injured right hamstring. He may not play at all in the series.

Boggs characterized the injury as a slight tear, but said that he, too, would recover in time for the playoff.

"It's day-to-day," Boggs explained. "A lot depends on how I feel, whether or not Dr. Pappas feels it's going to blow and whether John McNamara wants me to play." He was referring to the team physician, Arthur Pappas, and the manager. "At this point, the playoff means more to me than risking injury," Boggs said.

"I was looking forward to this," Boggs said of the anticipated batting race with Don Mattingly of the Yankees. "It's something you remember forever. But so are the playoffs."

Mattingly said he could not blame Boggs if the injury prevented him from playing in four meaningless games.

"It would take a little fun out of it, but I'm not going to question anything that's going on," Mattingly said. "If I was hurt, I wouldn't play. The team comes first in that situation. That's your main concern."

Clemens said he treated the elbow with ice through the night and did not take any medication for the pain. With six days off until he faces the Angels, Clemens said the injury would have only a slight effect on his scheduled work before the playoff. He was supposed to throw on the sideline Friday but said he would throw Saturday instead and take his normal two days off before pitching.

"I feel fortunate," said Clemens, who is 24-4. "Dr. Pappas told me it was a glancing blow. An inch either way and there was speculation that it could have been worse."

Tom Seaver, bothered by a strained right knee, remains questionable for the postseason unless he starts Sunday in the regular-season finale against the Yankees and pitches well. McNamara said he would not decide whether to put Seaver on the team's playoff roster until the last moment.

Jon Gerberich/The Associated Press

Mike Scott strained as he tried to become the second man in major league history to pitch back-to-back no-hitters.

How's That, Mr. Jackson?

The California Angels' slugger, Reggie Jackson, on the subject of winning, recently told *Tony Kornheiser of* The Washington Post:

"I learned that in professional sports the idea is to win — not to have fun. As a kid I played for fun.

"But when you get to the professional level and men play the game, when they're in a contest of who is the best — I'm better than you, I'm tougher than you, I'm stronger than you, I'm the champion — when all of those ingredients are on the line, the guys who win are the ones with ability, of course, but they're the ones who understand what winning means, what the contest is, what is on the line."

Said Kornheiser, "No, I don't know what he's talking about, either. But don't you love the way he spins it?" *(LAT)*

Mets Are Living Up To Even Own Billing

(The last of four articles on major league baseball's division winners)

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the New York Mets, this business about arrogance and winning without grace began last spring in St. Petersburg, Florida.

The St. Louis Cardinals had come over from Tampa for an exhibition game and, somehow, a peculiar T-shirt had found its way into the Cardinals' clubhouse. Scribbled across the front of the shirt were these words: "New York Mets — 1986 NL East Champions."

Because the Cardinals were the defending National League champions, because they had not gotten their World Series rings and because they didn't figure to be any worse in 1986, this shirt was about as popular as a Coors beer in Angie Busch's parlor.

The Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog, didn't care for it. Actually, what he said took about 10 minutes, was unprintable and not flattering to the Mets.

"They act like they've already won it," he said later. "Well, I wouldn't bet against us."

Barely two months later, he was taking his bet to another window. "The race is over," he said. "Nobody's going to catch the Mets."

The T-shirt incident says a lot about the 1986 Mets, who began spring training labeled Best Team in Baseball and were absolutely as good as they were supposed to be.

They have won more games, 105 as of Thursday, than anyone else, they have gotten more attention than anyone else and they needed a mere 145 games — third fewest in history — to wrap up the National League East championship.

And:

- They lead the National League in batting average, earned run average, runs, hits, total bases and walks.
- They had eight winning streaks of five or more games. No other team had more than three.
- They have tied a league record with 53 victories on the road, and no other team in baseball has even that good a mark at home.
- Five pitchers — Dwight Gooden, Bobby Ojeda, Ron Darling, Roger McDowell and Sid Fernandez — have won at least 14 games. Only one other major league team, the California Angels, has as many as three 14-game winners.
- They virtually wrapped up their division with an 18-1 streak in late April and early May, taking a five-game lead after a month and making it 9½ after three and 15½ after four months. What is more, experts say the Mets' farm system is loaded, and that they easily could be baseball's dominant team for the next decade.

Yet, what bothers many people, and what has some of them hoping the Houston Astros will knock the Mets on their rumps next week, is their style.

The Mets didn't simply beat teams in 1986, they beat them and rubbed it in. As far back as April, second baseman Wally Backman said of the Cardinals, "They better not let us get too far ahead."

The Mets didn't simply trot around the bases after hitting a home run. They strutted. They gave arrogant high-five handshakes. Especially catcher Gary Carter, who acted as if he were on a mission. Backman slid with spikes up — always.

They dared to be grating.

By the time they had clinched their division, they had been involved in four bench-clearing brawls, one each with the Los Angeles Dodgers, Pittsburgh Pirates, Atlanta Braves and Cincinnati Reds.

"I think most guys on our team and around the league would like to see the Astros beat the Mets," the Cardinals' shortstop, Ozzie Smith, said recently. "It goes back to an old issue: The Mets have had this arrogance thing all year.

"You can be a winning team and still be likable. A lot of teams have won without scraps and fights. We won it last year, and we didn't punch anyone because we thought someone slid too hard into third base. It's just the way certain things are done. High-fives, for instance. When Don Mattingly gives a high-five, it's different. We didn't try to show people up last year."

What bothers many people, and has some hoping the Mets will be knocked on their rumps next week, is their style.

Yet even the people who dislike the Mets will admit that they are an incredible baseball machine. Like every other team in the playoffs, the Mets' strength is pitching. Unlike every other team, the Mets do almost everything else well, too.

Gooden will not reach his 22d birthday until next month, and already he is being compared with every great pitcher who ever lived. After going 24-4 with a 1.53 earned-run average last season, he is only 17-6 with a 2.84 ERA and 12 complete games in 1986. Scouts say he has been bothered because umpires have stopped giving him the high strike, which has allowed hitters to wait for him to throw a pitch in the strike zone.

Also, there's the matter of pressure. After you've had one of the greatest seasons ever and you are only 20, where do you go?

"I think the pressure thing has a lot to do with it," Carter said. "It's tough when you're only being compared with yourself."

The Mets are also the only team in baseball with two 20-save relievers, McDowell and Jesse Orosco, and with a staff of fifth starters and middle relievers who would be top pitchers on other teams.

Offensively, not one one of the Mets had his best year, but several had very good ones, especially Carter (23 homer runs, 102 runs batted in), Keith Hernandez (.309, 13, 83), Ray Knight (.292, 10, 73) and Darryl Strawberry (26 homers, 87 RBI). Backman is batting .322, fourth best in the league.

They won with more than power, too, with three players stealing more than 20 bases, led by Lenny Dykstra's 31.

"We had the expectation of winning," Carter said. "From spring training this year, [the manager] Davey Johnson instilled in our minds that we were going to win big. And we did. After we got off to a 2-3 start, we went like gangbusters. We won 11 straight and 18 of 19, and ran away with it. Every time we took the field, we thought we were going to win."

In the early 1980s, because they were finishing low in the standings, the Mets were picking high in the draft. And from 1980-83 their drafts were the best in baseball.

In 1980, they took Strawberry in the first round. In 1981, Dykstra came in the 12th. In 1982, Gooden was a first-round pick, McDowell a third.

The was another bonanaza in 1983, with outfielder Stan Jefferson coming in the first round and pitcher Rick Aguilera in the third.

The draft was bringing in other talented youngsters, too, and they were used in trades. Last winter, three draft picks went to the Boston Red Sox for Ojeda, who has been the Mets' biggest winner at 17-5, 2.60 ERA. The year before, the general manager, Frank Cashen, sent four young players to the Expos for Carter.

Along the way, Cashen, who has been the architect of the team's success, has been able to steal some players.

He got Hernandez in 1983 at a time when Hernandez's name had been linked to drug use. Sources now say that the Cardinals wanted to be rid of Hernandez, period, and that picking up pitchers Neil Allen and Rick Ownbey was a bonus.

Cashen also got Fernandez (16-6, 3.59 ERA) from the Los Angeles Dodgers for reliever Carlos Diaz and infielder Bob Bailor. No tricks here; Cashen's judgment was better than that of the Dodgers' general manager, Al Campanis.

Similar trades brought third baseman Ray Knight and Howard Johnson and second baseman Tim Tenfel. And, one day last winter, the Mets could look in the mirror and see the game's best team.

Ray Lstiley/Reuters

José-Maria Olazabal watched a master, Jack Nicklaus.

Ballesteros Beaten by Davis In World Match Play Golf

The Associated Press

WENTWORTH, England — Rodger Davis of Australia beat four-time champion Severiano Ballesteros of Spain and veteran Jack Nicklaus of the United States taught a golfing lesson to a rookie Friday in reaching the semifinals of the Suntory World Match Play Championships.

Davis, a member of Australia's winning Dunhill Cup team last week, trounced Ballesteros, 7 and 6, while Nicklaus posted a 5 and 4 victory over 20-year-old Spaniard José Maria Olazabal.

Greg Norman of Australia also gained Saturday's semifinals, defeating Naomichi Ozaki of Japan, 4 and 2, and Sandy Lyle of Scotland beat Tommy Nakajima of Japan on the second extra hole of a record-breaking quarterfinal.

Nakajima shot 64 and Lyle 65, with their aggregate score of 15 under par bettering by four shots the *11-under-par mark* shared by four players. But those four never completed 36 holes, having clinched their matches with holes remaining.

Ballesteros, who has been suffering from a chest infection, found Davis too much to handle as the 35-year-old Australian birdied 12 of the 30 completed holes.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Linescores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

ew York 000 040 200—6 13 1
oston 001 000 000—1 3 0
Drabek, Shirley (9), Righetti (9) and Skin er; Hurst, Stewart (6), Sambito (7) and Ged an, W—Drabek, 7-8. L—Hurst, 13-8. Sv— ighetti (44).

Milwaukee 000 010 010—2 7 0
Detroit 000 000 001—1 5 0
Morris and Nokes; Wuckovich, Nieves (7), ear (9) and Schroeder, Moore (9). W—

Morris, 21-8. L—Wuckovich, 2-4. HRs—Detroit, Trammell (21). Milwaukee, Ogilvie (5).

Chicago 011 020 000 4—8 8 1
Minnesota 000 100 111 0—4 10 0
DeLeon, Schmidt (8), Searage (8), Thigpen (8), Nelson (10) and Karkovice; Heaton, Frazier (10) and Reed, Solka (9). W—Thigpen, 2-0. L—Heaton, 7-15. HRs— Chicago, Fisk (14), Karkovice (4).

California 200 010 001— 9 16 1
Texas 031 022 002—10 21 2
Witt, Corbett (4), Forster (6), Lugo (8), Lucas (9) and Boone; Mason, Russell (4), Henry (6), Meredith (6), Mahorcic (6), Harris (9) and Sloushi. W—Harris, 10-8. L—Lucas, 4-1. HRs— California, Petitt (5), White (11).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 000 000 001 1—2 4 0
San Francisco 000 000 100 0—1 4 0
Scott, Andersen (8), Colman (8), Keough (9), Smith (9) and Ashby, Mizerock (8), Wine (9); Blue, Williams (6), Garrelts (8), Robinson (10) and Melvin. Brantly (9). W—Keough, 5-4. L—Robinson, 6-3. Sv—Smith (33). HR— Houston, Doran (6).

New York 100 200 230—6 8 1
Montreal 001 100 000—2 4 1
Gooden, Anderson (9) and Carter; Hearn (9); Youmans and Hunt. W—Gooden, 17-6. L— Youmans, 13-12. HRs—New York, Strawberry (26). Carter (23).

Pittsburgh 021 020 000—5 8 1
St. Louis 001 000 000—1 4 0
Kipper, Robinson (9) and T.Pena; Conroy, Boever (6), Bargar (9) and LaValliere. W— Kipper, 6-8. L—Conroy, 5-11. HRs—Pittsburgh, Bream (16), Morrison (23).

Cincinnati 000 000 004 000 2—6 13 0
Atlanta 010 200 000 000 0—4 11 1
Browning, Landrum (8), Robinson (9), Franco (11), Murphy (12) and Diaz; Butera (9); Palmer, Assenmacher (9), McMurtry (9), Puleo (10) and Virgil. W— Murphy, 6-0. L—Puleo, 1-2. HRs—Cincinnati, Daniels (6). Atlanta, Virgil (15).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	95	63	.601	—
ew York	87	72	.547	8½
oronto	86	73	.541	9½
etroit	84	75	.528	11½
leveland	81	78	.509	14½
ilwaukee	74	84	.468	21
altimore	73	86	.459	22½
West Division				
alifornia	91	68	.572	—
exas	85	74	.535	6
akland	75	84	.472	16
ansas City	74	85	.465	17
hicago	72	87	.453	19
innesota	68	91	.428	23
eattle	67	92	.421	24

x-clinched division title

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	105	54	.660	—
hiladelphia	84	74	.532	20½
t. Louis	79	80	.497	26
ontreal	77	81	.487	27½
hicago	68	90	.430	36½
ittsburgh	64	95	.403	41
West Division				
ouston	93	66	.585	—
incinnati	84	75	.528	9
an Francisco	81	78	.509	12
an Diego	73	86	.459	20
tlanta	72	86	.456	20½
os Angeles	72	87	.453	21

300 Strikeout Seasons

American League

1982, Rube Waddell, Philadelphia 302
1904, Rube Waddell, Philadelphia 349
1910, Walter Johnson, Washington 313
1912, Walter Johnson, Washington 303
1946, Bob Feller, Cleveland 348
1965, Sam McDowell, Cleveland 325
1970, Sam McDowell, Cleveland 304
1971, Mickey Lolich, Detroit 308
1971, Vida Blue, Oakland 301
1972, Nolan Ryan, California 329
1973, Nolan Ryan, California 383
1974, Nolan Ryan, California 367
1976, Nolan Ryan, California 327
1977, Nolan Ryan, California 341

National League

1963, Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles 306
1965, Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles 382
1966, Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles 317
1972, Steve Carlton, Philadelphia 310
1978, J.R. Richard, Houston 303
1979, J.R. Richard, Houston 313
1986, Mike Scott, Houston 306

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Fired Winston Llenas, manager of Edmonton, Pacific Coast League.
CHICAGO—Signed Marc Hill, catcher.
KANSAS CITY—Claimed Jim Eisenreich, outfielder, on waivers from Minnesota.
MILWAUKEE—Fired Herm Starrette, pitching coach, and Frank Howard, coach. Named Chuck Hartenstein pitching coach and Dave Hilton infielders coach.

National League

PITTSBURGH—Renewed player-development contract with Nashua, Eastern League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

NEW ENGLAND—Waived Tom Hensley, defensive end, and Jack Pearcy, center. Released Scott Gieselman, tight end, Steve Doig, linebacker, and Milford Hodge, defensive end.
N.Y. GIANTS—Traded an undisclosed draft pick to Green Bay for Phil McConkey, wide receiver. Put Lionel Manuel, wide receiver, on injured reserve.
N.Y. JETS—Signed Nuu Faoiio, running back. Waived Robert Duckworth, cornerback.
PHILADELPHIA—Waived Kevin Allen, offensive lineman. Put Wes Hopkins, safety, on injured reserve. Signed Terry Hoage, safety.
SAN FRANCISCO—Waived Richard Dixon, linebacker, and David Wood, nose tackle.
ST. LOUIS—Waived Greg LaFleur, tight end, and Scott Holman, wide receiver. Signed Mike Ruether, center, and Don Holmes, wide receiver.
GREEN BAY—Released Vince Ferragamo, quarterback.
TAMPA BAY—Waived Ken Kaplan, defensive tackle, and Mike Prior, defensive back.

Canadian Football League

TORONTO—Released Craig Ellis, running back.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CHICAGO—Traded Orlando Woolridge, forward, to New Jersey for a first-round draft pick in 1987 and second-round picks in 1988 and 1990.
CLEVELAND—Signed Ben Poquette, forward.
DALLAS—Signed Ray Tarsley, forward, to five-year contract.
INDIANA—Traded Terence Stansbury, guard, and Russ Schoene, forward, to Seattle for John Long, guard.
NEW YORK—Traded Darrell Walker, guard, to Denver for a 1987 first-round draft choice.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Sent Warren Young, left wing, and Joe Murphy, center, to Glens Falls, American Hockey League. Sent Rock Zombo, defenseman, and Chris Cichocki, right wing, to Adirondack, AHL.
LOS ANGELES—Assigned Ken Hammond and Peter Dineen, defensemen; Dave Gans, center, and Mark Lofthouse, right wing, to New Haven, AHL.
MONTREAL—Signed Larry Robinson, defenseman, to a two-year contract. Signed Stephane Lebeau, center, to a three-year contract, and assigned him to Sherbrooke, AHL.
PITTSBURGH—Assigned Brian Ford and Jeff Cooper, goaltenders; Todd Charlesworth, Joe McDonnell, Dave Geertz and Mike Rowe, defensemen; Mark Teevens, Greg Choules and Mitch Wilson, centers; Phil Bourque, Carl Mokosak, Scott Johnson, John Del Col and Luc Dufour, left wings, and Brian Shaw and Roger Belanger, right wings, to Baltimore, AHL.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Andrew Fleury, forward, to a multiyear contract. Announced that a group of investors led by Michael Shanahan had agreed to buy 92 percent of the club from the family of Harry Ornest.
N.Y. RANGERS—Acquired Don Jackson, defenseman, and Mike Golden, right wing, from Edmonton for future considerations.
TORONTO—Traded Brad Maxwell, defenseman, to Vancouver for an unspecified draft choice.

COLLEGE

HUNTER—Named Albert Axelrod assistant fencing coach.
NAIA—Named Jefferson D. Farris executive director.
MARIST—Named Tim Murray assistant basketball coach.

European Soccer

First Round, Second Leg

CUP WINNER'S CUP

GKS Katowice 1, Reykjavik 0; Katowice advances, 4-0, on aggregate score

UEFA CUP

AEK Athens 0, Internazionale Milan 1; Milan advances, 3-0
Boavista 1, Fiorentina 0; Boavista advances, 3-1, on penalty kicks

SECOND ROUND DRAW

Most first-leg matches will be played Oct. 22, second-leg matches Nov. 5.

CHAMPIONS' CUP

Real Madrid vs. Juventus
Vitkovice, Czechoslovakia, vs. Porto
Rosenborg Trondheim, Norway, vs. Red Star Belgrade
Bayern Munich vs. Austria Vienna
Anderlecht, Belgium, vs. Steaua Bucharest
Celtic Glasgow vs. Dynamo Kiev
Brondby, Denmark, vs. Dynamo Berlin
Besiktas, Turkey, vs. Apoel Nicosia

CUP WINNER'S CUP

Katowice, Poland, vs. Sion, Switzerland
Rapid Vienna vs. Lokomotiv Leipzig
Real Zaragoza, Spain, vs. Wrexham, Wales
Vitosha Sofia vs. Velez Mostar, Yugoslavia
Torpedo Moscow vs. Stuttgart
Benfica, Portugal, vs. Bordeaux
Nentori Tirana, Albania, vs. Malmoe, Sweden
Ajax Amsterdam vs. Olympiakos Piraus

UEFA CUP

Groningen, Holland, vs. Neuchatel Xamax
Beveren, Belgium, vs. Athletic Bilbao
Glasgow Rangers vs. Boavista, Portugal
Widzew Lodz vs. Bayer Uerdingen, W. Germany
Legia Warsaw vs. Internazionale Milan
Vitoria Guimaraes, Portugal, vs. Atletico Madrid
Borussia Moenchengladbach vs. Feyenoord Rotterdam
Sportul Bucharest vs. Gent
Torino vs. Rabo Gyor Eto, Hungary
Dukla Prague vs. Bayer Leverkusen, West Germany
Barcelona vs. Sporting Lisbon
Holduk Sofit, Yugoslavia, vs. Trakia Plovdiv, Bulgaria
FC Tirol, Austria, vs. Standard Liege
IFK Goeteborg vs. Stahl Brandenburg, East Germany
Spartak Moscow vs. Toulouse
Dundee United vs. Universitatea Craiova, Romania

Tennis

Davis Cup

Semifinals

(At Brisbane, Australia)

Paul McNamee, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 2-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-1; Australia leads, 1-0

(At Prague)

Kent Carlsson, Sweden, def. Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4; Stefan Edberg, Sweden, def. Milan Srejber, Czechoslovakia, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5; Sweden leads, 2-0

Zone Finals

(At St. Gall, Switzerland) 2

Heinz Guenthardt and Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Shlomo Glickstein and Amos Mansdorf, Israel, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Glickstein def. Hlasek, 6-3, 1-6, 8-6, 10-12, 11-9; Israel holds winning 3-1 lead.

(At Essen, West Germany)

Boris Becker, West Germany, def. Raul Viver, Ecuador, 6-4, 6-4, 10-8; West Germany leads, 1-0

(At Montpellier, France)

Henri Leconte, France, def. Horst Skoff, Austria, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; France leads, 1-0

F. Murray Abraham's Class Act

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — F. Murray Abraham is teaching a class in Brooklyn. He is sitting, bearded chin in hand, staring and listening as a drama student delivers a low-key monologue from "A Moon for the Misbegotten." Afterward, he peppers the young man with disconcerting questions.

"How did you feel about what you did? Did you accomplish what you set out to do? You think it was successful?"

The student grows uneasy. His teacher, he may well be thinking, is a star.

Abraham may look vaguely academic in his suspenders and chinos, but this is the man who stood up in his tux at the Academy Awards last year to receive the Best Actor award for his performance as Antonio Salieri in "Amadeus."

This is the professor who had to leave campus for a while to make a movie with Sean Connery ("The Name of The Rose"). And he's demanding to know how well a youth at Brooklyn College thinks he's performed O'Neill. "I don't know," the student mumbles.

But Abraham — "Murray" to the 15 students beginning a new semester — can also be gentle and encouraging. "Good. It's better," he tells a man working on a declaration of youthful love by the playwright Michel Tremblay. "Being fierce about your happiness is a nice choice."

Brooklyn College has seen more of Abraham than moviegoers have lately. He has not been exactly out of work in the two years since "Amadeus" was released — he's done concerts of Mozart and Salieri pieces, plays and readings in New York. But "The Name of the Rose," in which he portrays a torturer bent on rooting out heretics, is his first post-Oscar film.

Later, Abraham is leafing through the stuff scattered on the desk in his office — people send him résumés and scripts and requests for autographs — and talking, in a telegraphic fashion, about why he hasn't made another movie before this.

"First good script that came my way. Lots of scripts. Not very good. Exploitational. Poor writing." He was offered parts that called for "killing children. Molesting and seducing women. The end of the world. Stuff that just makes you want to throw up."

After all the historic drama, Abraham discloses, he yearns to work with Liza Minnelli, Lily Tomlin, Meryl Streep, "someone funny. I'm tired of these stories about men and men. Interesting, but enough. What about women? Those wonderful, wonderful light films. Not films," he corrects himself. "Movies."

There is no romantic comedy in the offing, it happens. But disappointment is one of the things Abraham, about to turn 47, tries to teach his Brooklyn students about "this awful, awful profession. Which is extremely rewarding, but only when it's rewarding. There's only one thing worse than this; that's writing poetry. You know the numbers: 85 percent unemployment!"

Before clicking out the light he calls his wife. He and Kate and their two children have lived in the same building in Crown Heights for 14 years. "Hi, Sweetheart, I'm still here. I'll be back a little after 6."

Walking with him across campus, there is a thud and a communal gasp from the street beyond the steps. A youth is lying motionless on the asphalt, next to the bicycle that must have struck him and the bike's frightened rider.

Someone runs to call an ambulance. Someone else unknots the victim's tie and throws a jacket over him. And Abraham, noticing that the bike rider is about to leave the scene, unleashes that voice. This is a man who has played Abraham Lincoln, Cyrano, an Inquisitor and a demon. "DON'T you leave, man. You knock a man down and walk away? You wait for a cop!"

The rider tries to argue that the victim walked in front of him. That he can't help the guy anyway. He's edging away. "(Expletive) you, man," he carps.

"(Expletive) YOU," Abraham thunders, eyes boring, hands planted on the handlebars. Cowed, the rider stays put until the campus police and an ambulance arrive.

Contoro Press

"No sense of responsibility to one another," he is muttering as he walks away. "It's a shame. That kind of thing has got to stop."

Shirley MacLaine whispered to him, with millions of people watching as she handed over the coveted Oscar, "Don't take the first thing they offer you."

"So I didn't," Abraham says, leaning against a fence to pose for a photographer. "I waited. And it was hard sometimes. We've done without that kind of money, and when it started to be offered to us, it was hard to say" — he stretches out one arm, warding off the bounty — " 'Nope. I won't take $750,000 for six weeks' work.'

"I could have made, in a year and a half, one and three quarters million dollars, according to my agent, who said, 'Here's what you've turned down, and don't ever complain again.' "

He may not have grown rich playing perverts, but Abraham's life has gotten a bit easier. The family eats out a little more often. It acquired a second television and, with two teen-agers around, a second phone. Abraham bought a second car, a Volvo, he says, a bit abashed. And he got to hold his head up at a family reunion in Pittsburgh a few months back. "That's one of the best things about the Oscar, the tremendous pride it gave my family."

Murray grew up in El Paso (listening to taped radio voices to erase his Tex-Mex accent), but his father was born in Syria. His mother's family, Pittsburgh steelworkers and miners, is immense and includes a couple of rich uncles who used to ask — Abraham's voice turns confidential and a little condescending — " 'When are you going to get serious, Murray?' There were times I was 40 and couldn't pay the rent. There were times I had to borrow money, from my dad, from friends."

The Associated Press

Professor Abraham (left), and actor Abraham receiving the Oscar from Shirley MacLaine for his Salieri role.

And what do the rich uncles say now? "That's my nephew."

"New York is cool," he says, driving home in his Toyota (1983, dark blue). "I used to carry the Oscar around" for photo sessions "on the subway in a brown shopping bag; they don't make carrying cases for Oscars. And people would sit next to me and say nothing for 40 minutes, and as they got up to leave they'd say" — he leans close and mumbles out of the side of his mouth — " 'Congratulations.' Is that cool? Is that New York? And everyone reacts — millionaires, everyone — the same way." Now Abraham becomes the awed onlooker. "Can I" — pause — "touch it?"

He tends to groan at his work. It took him a year and a half, he confesses, before he could sit through the whole of "Amadeus." "The choices you made a year ago certainly aren't the ones you'd make now. 'But then you come to a part, you say, 'That — that's not bad.' It's a small thing that maybe no one else can see. But it's deathless."

Does Abraham feel that glow about his briefer performance in the less warmly received "The Name of the Rose"?

"I haven't seen it!" he cackles. "I haven't seen it!"

But — cause for rejoicing — he does see a parking space, right in front of his building (which has a garage, but the new Volvo is in it). It's a massive old structure across from the Brooklyn Museum, in a neighborhood less grand now than when it was built.

But from his top-floor apartment, Abraham can see the roller coaster at Coney Island and the Statue of Liberty. "Isn't this great?" he says, surveying the neighborhood with pleasure.

He takes his briefcase and locks the Toyota. His family is waiting. He walks home.

PEOPLE

Ruling on Shahn Work[s]

The executors of Ben Shahn's estate and Kennedy Galleries were ordered to pay his family $1 million, ending a dispute over the value of the artist's works. **David Harris**, the family's lawyer, said a dispute over Shahn's estate dragged on for four years and was decided 17 years after the artist's death because of the difficulty in evaluating the works he left behind. Shahn, who died in 1969, was a leader of the Social Realist movement in art during the 1930s and known for his paintings, prints and photographs. He was born in Lithuania in 1898. The artist left his estate in two trust funds, one for his second wife, **Bernarda**, and the other for his five children. **Judge Marshall Selikoff** ruled in Freehold, New Jersey, that Shahn's executors, **Martin Bressler** and **Albert Podrid**, did not maintain proper inventories of the works Shahn left behind and were too lax in their supervision of Kennedy Galleries in New York. Bressler worked for the gallery while he was an executor of the estate, although he left in 1973.

□

Sheena Duncan, the leader of the South African women's anti-apartheid movement, Black Sash, was awarded the Prize for Freedom by the Liberal International Congress in Hamburg. **David Steel**, the British Liberal leader, presented the prize to for her "fight against oppression in South Africa." Steel said the prize was only symbolic because the Liberal International "is struggling against a habitual tendency to insolvency."

□

Eleanor Vallee, the widow of **Rudy Vallee**, is trying to sell the singer's home in Los Angeles for $10 million. The crooner, who died at age 85 on July 3, bought the 20-acre mountaintop estate in the Hollywood Hills from the 1930s screen beauty **Ann Harding**, who built the place in 1930 when there were no other nearby homes (Harding died at 79 in 1981). Eleanor Vallee, who shared Vallee's life for 36 years and was a teen-ager when she became his fourth wife when he was in his late 40s, is the crooner's sole heir, says **Marilyn Watson** of Celebrity Properties, which has the listing. Why is Eleanor Vallee selling? "When you walk into the property, it feels like a shrine," Watson said. "Rudy Vallee kept everything, [ev]ery picture and postcard he eve[r got] from anybody famous, inclu[ding] kings and queens. And the hou[se is] huge, much more than Ele[anor] feels she needs or wants in her [life.] It's like living in a museum. Sh[e's a] beautiful redhead and wants t[o get] on with her life."

□

The Tail o' the Cock restaur[ant], a Los Angeles lunchtime haunt [of] such movie stars as **Elizabeth T[ay]lor** and **Ronald Reagan** for decades, will soon close and be [de]molished to make room for a sh[op]ping center. **Herb Piken**, a devel[op]er who bought the 39-year-[old] Ventura Boulevard restaurant, [said] a shopping center will be built [on] the Studio City site. The restaur[ant] will operate at least until the en[d of] the year, Piken said.

□

The Apollo 14 astronaut **Ed[gar] Mitchell**, who walked on the mo[on] 15 years ago, must pay an ex-Pl[ay]boy bunny and yoga instruc[tor] $1,200 a month as the father of [her] child. **Sheila Ann Ledbetter**, w[ho] lived periodically in Jupiter, Flo[ri]da, with the former astronaut [in] 1983 and 1984, had been seeki[ng] $3,796 a month in child supp[ort] and half of medical expenses f[or] the child, who suffers from he[alth] problems. But a judge ruled th[at] Mitchell does not have to pay me[d]ical expenses. In a hearing, Mitc[h]ell said he earns $12,794 a month [as] a consultant on high technolog[y.] But he said he spends $12,519 [a] month, which includes alimony [to] his former wife. He added, "T[he] amount of money I have left wh[en] I've paid all my bills is pret[ty] skimpy."

□

Who says Attorney General **E[d]win Meese** doesn't have a sense [of] humor about pornography? As th[e] Capitol Steps were performing [at] the Bryce Harlow Foundatio[n] fund-raiser at the Capital Hilton [in] Washington Wednesday nigh[t,] Meese came forward to join the spoof of himself. The skit was th[e] song "Meesekateers" — whic[h] pokes fun at the Meese Commi[s]sion on Pornography. At the end [of] a number about obscenity, th[e] group unveiled a replica of th[e] Washington Monument. Mees[e] rushed forward to recover it, sha[k]ing his finger at the singers.

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TODAY ON PAGE 8

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LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK County of Kings-Index 20950-86 Enrique Riofrio Plaintiff v. Maria Del Rosario Riofrio Defendant summons and notice in divorce action based on abandonment. Basis of venue and trial Kings County you are summoned to appear in this action by serving a notice of appearance on Plaintiff's attorney within 30 days after service is complete and if you fail to appear judgement will be taken against you by default. To the above named Defendant this summons is served upon you by publication by order of Hon. Thaddeus E. Owens, a justice of the court, dated 9-3-86 now on file in Kings County Clerk's office. Antonio Loiti Plaintiff's attorney 72-26 Roosevelt Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York 11372.

PERSONALS

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